FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVII. FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1853. [NO. 1902.]

LAND FOR SALE.

THE [illegible] to remove West, offers for [illegible] PLANTATION, in Montgomery county, [illegible] the road [illegible] to Fayetteville, [illegible] There is [illegible] House, with shed and [illegible] for business in the [illegible] cotton and grain [illegible]

W. B. JORDAN.

[illegible] 1853. 12-1t

TO DISTILLERS.

THE [illegible] on hand for sale, 300 SPIRIT BARRELS, manufactured by Geo. Makepeace, Randolph county. They are as good as any made in the State, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

ALSO

10 dozen Turpentine Axes.
10 sets Brass Hoops, for Spirit Barrels.
[illegible] Turpentine do.

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 1, 1853. 12-1m

Valuable Land and Mills

FOR SALE.

I NOW offer my celebrated MILLS and LAND for sale. There are more advantages connected with [illegible] property than are usually found in Land and mills. The situation is one of the most desirable for health. They are within 2 miles of the Cheraw and Darlington Rail Road. [illegible] About 6 miles below Cheraw, [illegible] a good market for lumber. 4th, Stream is [illegible] Mills or Factories of all kinds, and never [illegible] being [illegible] springs. 5th, It is well supplied with Blackjack, which meets with ready sale in Cheraw market. 6th, A large supply of pine timber [illegible] turpentine, there being 60,270 acres [illegible] of land attached. 7th, One of the lines [illegible] of a mile of the Rail Road above mentioned, [illegible] parallel with it for more than a mile. 8th, [illegible] 2 Corn Mills and 1 fine set of Burrs for Flour, Saw Mill and one Cotton Gin, all propelled by water [illegible] the water used the second [illegible] customers easy pleased [illegible] There about 1000 [illegible] of Corn or Cotton land. 10th, A fine range [illegible] Cattle and 11th, Comfortable dwelling [illegible] and all necessary out-buildings. The [illegible] property is [illegible] will not admit of [illegible] wishing to purchase [illegible] Terms [illegible] easy, with proper [illegible]

J. W. BURN.

[illegible] 1853. 12-1t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will [illegible] public sale [illegible] county, on [illegible] December 1st, THREE NEGROES:

RICHARD, aged 24 years.
JINNY, aged 22 years. [illegible]
JAMES, aged 8 years.

[illegible] Negroes [illegible] of the late Mrs. Mary Gilchrist, dec'd [illegible] approved [illegible]

ANGUS GILCHRIST, Ex'r.

[illegible] 12-3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been arrested under a Ca. Sa. [illegible] at the instance of Thomas H. Massey, [illegible] entered into [illegible] for his appearance at [illegible] Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions [illegible] at the Court House [illegible] the 4th Monday in November [illegible] hereby gives notice to the said Thomas H. Massey [illegible] that he intends to avail himself of the [illegible] Act of Assembly for the [illegible] when and where [illegible] attend if they [illegible] proper [illegible]

DANIEL WATSON.

Robeson, Nov. 4, 1853. 12-2pd

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of firm of

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.,

For the purpose of carrying on a general MERCANTILE, DISTILLING, TURPENTINE AND COOPERAGE BUSINESS, at

MARY'S GARDEN, on the East side of Cape Fear River, [illegible] Fayetteville, on the [illegible] Plank Road, [illegible] keep on hand and [illegible] general assortment [illegible] Goods [illegible] Fayetteville Market [illegible] will be taken in exchange for goods.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
J. R. UNDERWOOD.

Sept. 1, 1853. 25-tf

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the [illegible] Union Woollen Mills make the following proposals to Southern planters: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, picked, washed and oiled, and we will have it manufactured into good heavy Kersey for 12½ cents per yard, the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise the proprietors are determined to succeed, and they know they will, if you will give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudice; they only say, try us. [illegible] of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick [illegible] Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 6 miles North East of Laurinburgh, Richmond county, N. C.

STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.

June 4, 1853. 200-

NOTICE TO STONE MASONS.

THE building of a Stone Wall around the Grave Yard at Long Street Church, Cumberland County, will be let out to the lowest bidder on FRIDAY, the [illegible] November next. Those interested, would do well to attend.

Plan and specification to be shown at that time.

October 29, 1853. 11-3t

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, AND OTHER PRODUCE.

Office at the Store of Messrs. Grady & Monk, North Water Street.

[illegible] 1853. 12-3m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS, white or black, to work on the Alabama and Mississippi River Rail Road. Owners of Negro fellows will find it to their interest to hire to us. We will hire for one to five years. Good prices will be paid, and payments quarterly if [illegible] The country is high and very healthy. For further particulars, inquire of Col. Thomas Waddell [illegible]

W. WADDELL, Jr. & CO.
Selma, Ala.

[illegible] 1853. 23-6m

FOR RENT.

THE Stewart's Hall at Floral College is for rent for one year commencing on the 1st day of January next. Sealed proposals will be received by the [illegible] meeting of the Board of Trustees [illegible] of November [illegible] and those acquainted with the situation are warranted in saying that it is quite desirable [illegible] as regards health [illegible]

WM. McKAY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Oct. 7, 1853. 34-t15N

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1853.

F. AND W. PLANK ROAD.—The receipts of tolls on this road for the last two months have amounted to the large sums of $2,801 81 for September, and $2,398 63 for October, against $1,763 46 for September 1852, and $1,768 58 for October 1852—an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

One of the branch roads to Deep River (the Gulf road,) is completed, and the other is nearly done. Some miles of the Gulf and Graham road, beyond Deep river, are completed, though not connected. These will all be yielding toll very soon. We understand that the Bridge at the Gulf, which has been purchased by the Company, has been repaired and is now safe.

We understand that a portion of the Deep River Branch road, built under the oversight of L. M. McDonald, is admirably constructed, probably the best piece of plank road in the State.

GREAT SALES OF TURPENTINE LANDS.—Several sales have been made within a few days of large tracts of Timber and Turpentine Lands in this county. The prices paid are generally from $2 to $2 25 per acre.

As to one of these tracts, of about 5000 acres, lying on the Centre Plank Road, from 15 to 20 miles from town, which was sold at $2 per acre, we have heard an amusing anecdote. A few years ago this land was offered to a farmer in the neighborhood at *five cents* per acre, and he asked the advice of his old friend and neighbor, Mr. Finlayson, as to the propriety of purchasing it. Mr. F. advised him by all means to purchase, *as he had no doubt that in a few years it would be worth ten cents per acre!* Subsequently it was sold for 14 cents,—$700 in all,—and now brings $10,000.

EMMONS *versus* MITCHELL.—Professor Emmons, in the article from the Register, in our last, does not justify his giving, as *quotations* from Dr. Mitchell, language which he admits was not used by the latter. Persons with intelligence sufficient to understand the meaning of quotation marks, (as Professor Emmons must have,) should know that it is not an admissible use of those marks to embody one's understanding of the meaning of a writer. They can only with propriety be applied to the words used by a writer or speaker.

We find the following in a letter from Dr. Mitchell to the Greensborough Patriot:

"There is the less necessity for attempting to slur over what it will be in vain to try to cover up, and to defend what is indefensible, as I am informed that a gentleman every way qualified, and who has been a good while engaged in the necessary examinations, will shortly report a quantity of coal in Chatham and Moore, which will meet the expectations of the most sanguine."

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.—In regard to the manner in which this Platform was adopted, we would like to ask a question of the North Carolinian. We suppose that paper exchanges with the N. Y. Evening Post, the abolition organ of the Administration in that city, and therefore has seen that it has enjoyed the patronage of the Administration, in the shape of government advertising, to the amount of probably thousands of dollars during the last eight months.

Now what we wish to know is, whether the Carolinian thinks the bestowal of such patronage is consistent with a sincere hostility to the free soil or abolition party, and is right towards a paper which asserted when Pierce was nominated, and continues to assert now, in defiance of the statements of Messrs. B. B. French, J. C. Dobbin and W. Winslow, (quoted by the Carolinian,) that the Baltimore platform never was adopted by that Convention; that its reading was not heard; and in short that it was and is a humbug?

POLITICAL SUICIDE.—Messrs. Dickinson, Cooley, Brady, Bronson, and Lester, have been among the most cherished and petted members of the Locofoco party in the State of New York—men whom the Washington Union would have sworn by, as perfectly sound, at any time before the last two months. Yet last Sunday morning's Washington Union attempts to prove, that Lester was an arrant abolitionist as far back as 1840, that Bronson was a free-soiler in 1848, and that Cooley never was a "gentleman," except by association with gentlemen. It had previously proved, if we may believe it, that Dickinson was also a free-soiler.

Now what are we to think of a party whose *best* men, most national men, strongest anti-free-soilers, can, as soon as they take ground against a man who happens to be President, be at once shown up by the party which has conferred all sorts of honors and offices on them, as utterly unworthy of credit, as abolitionists, free-soilers, and no gentlemen?

We call it political suicide; for in what do these men differ from their present revilers? They are all alike, and to expose one of them is to expose them all.

Signs from a New Quarter.—We had thought that if any place in the United States would sustain the President in appointing free soilers to office, it would be Cleaveland in Ohio. But even there he has been denounced by resolutions of a meeting of the Old Line Democratic Association, for "appointing free soilers 'who spit upon the platform,' and Nullifiers and Secessionists who trample upon the constitution," and "for removing faithful public officers, whose only offence is that they support the one and uphold the other."

MR. MARCY'S KOSZTA LETTER.—In common with nearly all persons, of all political views, we admired the celebrated letter of Mr. Marcy to Mr. Hulsemann, defending the course of the American authorities in regard to Koszta; and, having no means at hand of controverting its asserted judicial and international decisions and principles, we considered it conclusive on the subject. Subsequent reading has induced us to doubt the correctness of that opinion.

In the National Intelligencer of Thursday last, is a long and very able article, signed Buncombe, in which the whole of Mr. Marcy's reasoning is controverted. The writer says in the outset,

"In attempting to review the letter of Mr. Secretary Marcy, and to give any thing like a fair criticism of it, the writer is well aware that he is undertaking a thankless task, for so widely has it been read, and so general has been the admiration which it has excited, that the first word of censure or dispraise is apt to be decried as an envious attempt to diminish the well-earned fame of an able and patriotic man; but yet, after much reflection upon the subject, the writer has come to the conclusion that the document in question is filled with much sophistical and fallacious reasoning, which the sober second thought of the people is sure to detect, however well sounding and logical it may appear upon a first perusal. So ingeniously, however, has it been worded, and so neatly have disjointed facts, political axioms, and legal definitions, undoubtedly true in themselves, been joined together so as to make a falsity, that it is almost impossible, without taking it up word by word and letter by letter, to expose the tissue of misconceptions of which it is composed."

We cannot publish the entire article, because of its length; but annex its closing portion:—

"We come next to the argument that the American Government had the right to protect Koszta on account of his American nationality. Mr. Marcy assumes that if he had an American nationality the American Government had the right to protect him. He then attempts to prove his American nationality, which he does in the following manner: First, Koszta had a domicil here, and, if he had an American domicil, he was clothed with an American nationality.

Here Mr. Marcy proves his case. Koszta had an American domicil, and was invested with an American nationality; but the domicil and the nationality might exist in him, and yet the United States might not have been obliged to protect him: or, to use Mr. Marcy's language, might not have had the right to protect him. Mr. Marcy has undoubtedly proved that Koszta had a commercial domicil in this country; that as to his property he was invested with an American nationality, and yet the very cases he has cited to prove it will tell him that it is only as to his property that he is stamped with such nationality, and that his native allegiance is not altered or varied by its existence. He has taken no case, he has cited no instance in which the political rights of the *person* are affected by the domicil or the nationality of which Mr. Marcy speaks. It is scarcely necessary to argue the subject. Any lawyer, any politician, any merchant, possessed of the least degree of information in their respective professions, can see that Mr. Marcy's rope is made of sand; that he has been misled in supposing that the law which regulates the property regulates the person, and has been arguing triumphantly in the establishment of premises which he is discussing, and if admitted would not give Koszta a single political right under the Government of the United States. A very able article upon this subject appeared in the editorial columns of the National Intelligencer, under date of October 4th, 1852, showing specifically the utter absurdity of Mr. Marcy's position upon this subject. Perhaps the distinction cannot be better stated than it has in the opinion delivered by Judge Washington, in the case of the United States against Gillis, 1 Pet. C. C. Rep. 161. 'I must be more enlightened upon this subject than I have been,' says that learned judge, 'before I can admit that a citizen of the United States can throw off his allegiance to his country without some law authorizing him to do so. It is true that a man may obtain a FOREIGN DOMICIL which will impress upon him a NATIONAL CHARACTER for commercial purposes and may expose his *property found upon the ocean* to all the consequences of his new character, in like manner as if he were in fact a *subject of* the Government under which he resides; but he does not on this account lose his original character, *or cease to be a subject or citizen of the country where he was born, and to which his perpetual allegiance is due.*'

Mr. Marcy, after engaging in this fruitless argument, states his conclusion that the United States "had the *right if they chose to exercise it,* to extend their protection to Martin Koszta." To the phraseology of this sentence the writer objects. No nation has the *right* to protect an individual, depending upon their choice whether or no to exercise that right. Nations have duties to perform towards their own citizens or subjects, in failing to perform which they commit a positive wrong; they have no discretionary rights. The only right they have is the right of performing their duty, and if they resort to measures of violence, except in the fulfilment of a duty, they do wrong. A nation's rights are its duties.—Where a Government goes beyond those duties it transcends its prerogative. Thus, if the American Government were not under obligations to protect Koszta, she inflicted a wrong upon a country with which she was at peace by interfering with her in the exercise of her municipal authority. Had she become involved in a war with Austria she would have done a positive wrong to her own citizens by sacrificing their means and their blood unnecessarily. And so of almost every other case; where a Government goes beyond its ascertained duty, it runs the risk, if it does not actually do so, of injuring its own citizens.

Was the United States bound to protect Martin Koszta? Could he have demanded protection of her as his right? Was there any compact between them by which he was entitled to protection? None at all. He had simply declared his intentions of becoming a citizen. She could not bind him by that declaration, nor had she promised him anything in exchange for it. She cannot demand his personal assistance in time of war, nor can he demand of her the assistance in his extremities which she extends to her own citizens. She only owes to him the duties of hospitality while within her borders. How foolish, then, it is to say that she has the right to resort to hostile measures to protect one who is not her citizen, but is a citizen of another country by the law of that country!

There are, however, some other peculiarities about Mr. Marcy's letter which are worthy of attention, more especially on account of the ideas they suggest. If Mr. Marcy's argument be correct, of what country is Koszta a citizen? Not of Austria; for, according to Mr. Marcy's argument, his intention of domiciliating himself in the United States, and his oath renouncing all allegiance to other Governments, breaks the chain which once tied him to her laws; not of the United States, for he has merely declared his intention of becoming a citizen, which intention may be changed at any time when Mr. Koszta sees fit. He is therefore a citizen of no country; he owes no country allegiance; he can commit treason against no country. If, in a war with Austria, he is taken fighting an enemy's battles, he commits no treason, for he is not a subject; if, in a war with the United States, he is taken by her battling for an opposing nation, he commits no treason, for he is not a citizen. He has no social ties which connect him with any government or organization of men; he is monarch of himself; and he cannot therefore be accused of a violation of those ties, or be punished for dissolving his connexion with a Government whenever and wherever he may see fit. This is the great peculiarity of Mr. Marcy's argument. It is possible, nay, it is at *any moment* in the power of *any man* to render himself *a citizen of no country*.

Again, suppose Mr. Koszta, thus being a citizen of no country, should enlist in the United States army, (it being permitted to aliens to enlist,) and in the midst of a battle should desert to the enemy, could he, if taken after such desertion, be hung for it? Certainly not; he has committed no treason; he has merely changed his intentions with regard to becoming a citizen; and though an American court-martial might hang him for his pains, yet, according to Mr. Marcy's idea, such hanging would be a gross violation of the law of nations, and sure to bring down upon our erring country the universal indignation of the civilized world. This is another peculiarity suggested by Mr. Marcy's argument.

Again, (for it is a poor rule that don't work both ways,) suppose that a citizen of the United States enlists in the army, and during a war with Mexico deserts to the enemy, declares his intention of becoming a citizen, and after such declaration is taken in arms by an American troop—is he to be adjudged guilty of treason or not? "No," says Mr. Marcy, "he has renounced his allegiance; he has acquired a '*Mexican nationality;*' he is not a citizen, and therefore cannot be guilty of *treason*." "It is not contended that this initiatory step in the process of nationality invested him with the civil rights of a Mexican citizen; but it is sufficient for all the purposes of this case to show that he was clothed with a Mexican nationality."

It may be objected to the two last cases that there are municipal regulations and decisions providing for them and their punishment; but then it should be recollected that, according to Mr. Marcy's ideas, "the law of nations has rules of its own on the subject of allegiance, and disregards generally all restrictions imposed upon it by municipal codes."

But the great and crowning peculiarity about the whole is, that notwithstanding a man may be a citizen of no country in the world; notwithstanding he owes no allegiance to the United States, save the mere naked duty of every alien not to interfere with her laws while within her territory; notwithstanding he has it in his power to desert her at any moment which may suit his own idle fancy, to oppose his interests and thwart her plans; notwithstanding he may at an instant's warning join the ranks of her enemies and battle against the continuance of her very existence as a nation, still she, with more than a mother's tenderness, is bound not only to afford him that protection against fraud and violence while within her territories which it is the duty of every hospitable nation to grant, but to follow him over the high seas, into far distant lands, to track him back even to the land of his nativity, amid manners, tongues, and laws of which she is ignorant, and there to unfurl above him the banner of the Republic, to surround him with the representatives of American power, and to exhaust her resources and pour out the blood of her citizens in defence of what Mr. Marcy calls "*his American nationality.*" Admit such a principle for a moment, and you throw the entire management of our foreign policy, not into the hands of one man, who can wield her power and draw upon her resources with a despot's sway, but into the hands of every man who avails himself of the hospitality of American laws; you stake American honor upon his declaration of intentions; you involve America in war to assist him in carrying out those intentions. The Hungarian revolutionist, the French republican, the English chartist, or the Cuban fillibuster, after plotting riots and seditions at home, can come here, make their declaration of intentions and return the next day before the eyes of the very Government they have been upturning, protected by the shield of "American nationality." Or suppose, the better to meet Mr. Marcy's objections, they were to remain here for years and return to their native country, not to breed fresh rebellions, but to collect a note, consult a physician, or buy a flute, the foreign municipal law, like the American municipal law, would hang them for treason, while the principles of international law recognised by these United States would compel us to do battle either in defence of their lives or as a punishment for their deaths. Truly this is a great country, when the mere intention to become a citizen of it clothes the fortunate intender with all the privileges and immunities with which American wealth, American power, and American honor can invest him, and makes a foreign peasant, scarcely a two years' resident here, an object to excite the attention, arouse the energies, and call forth the interference of a nation whose territory is bounded upon either side by the ocean, and whose population numbers some twenty-five millions inhabitants!"

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated

"ROCKINGHAM, 7th Nov.

"Our County Court Clerk, Capt. Douglass, having determined to join the North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church South, resigned his place to the Justices at October Term. Charles C. Terry was unanimously elected to the office.

"The crops of Cotton and Corn will be very short in this county. I do not know a half dozen men who will make anything like an average crop."

The trial of the officers of the steamer Henry Clay, for manslaughter, in the loss of life by the burning of that boat on the Hudson river in August 1852, has taken place, occupying two weeks, at a cost to the U. States of about $20,000, and has resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—Wm. H. G. Butler, a Teacher in a school at Louisville, Ken., and a most inoffensive man, was killed in his school on the 2d inst. by Matthew F. Ward, whose brother Butler had corrected on the day previous. Ward was accompanied by two brothers, under 16 years of age, one of whom, armed with a bowie-knife, drove another teacher and the pupils out of the school room. The two who were armed were lodged in jail. Butler has left a wife and child.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mr. A. Blue, near Harlleesville, Marion Dist., S. C., on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Neill McDondald, Mr. NEILL THOMPSON, of Robeson Co., N. C., to Miss MARY A. CAMPBELL, of Marion District, S. C.

In Columbia county Fla., on the 20th Oct., by the Rev. S. F. Holliday, of the Presbyterian Church, AMOS L. DELL, Esq., of Alachua county, to Miss MARY ELIZA, second daughter of Mr. William O. Jeffreys.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. A. W. Marshal, D. D., Mr. WM. LAW WILSON, of Darlington, S. C., to Miss ADELINE ALICE, daughter of the late John S. Stinemitz, of Cheraw, Chesterfield District, S. C.

DIED,

In Chatham county, on the 4th ult., Mrs. AMY M. CLEGG, consort of Mr. George Clegg, in the 27th year of her age.

In Tishamingo, Miss., on the 9th ult., Mrs. MARY E. BYNUM, in the 36th year of her age, a native of Chatham county, N. C., and wife of W. A. Bynum.

In Robeson county, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. MARY DUNCAN, wife of Jacob Duncan, Esqr., in the 72d year of her age, for many years an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church. To do her Master's will, and to discharge her several duties as wife, mother, relative and friend, was the constant effort of her life.

She has gone to enjoy the rich reward, prepared for all who trust in Him "who is able and willing to save."

In Wilmington, on the 7th inst., Mrs. BETTY W. WOOD, formerly of Nantucket, Mass., in the 70th year of her age. Also, on the 6th inst., JANE, youngest daughter of Zeno H., and Emily Greene, aged 12 months. Also, on the 4th inst., Mrs. MARGARET, wife of Mr. A. Mindell, aged 49 years and 17 days, a native of Germany.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 5.—Cape Fear Co's Str Chatham, with tow boat N King, and on the 7th, their Str Gov Graham, with tow boats Gen McRae and Alamance, with goods for J H Parks, Elkin Manf Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Gold Hill Co, Tyson, Kelly & Co, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, A Weatherly, B Green, A A McKethan, Shelly & Field, J Cowles, T Caldwell & Son, Rev C F Deems, T R Long, Veal & Barnard, Vestal & Watson, C N McAdoo, C T Haigh, J Johnson, C W Andrews, Martin & Carter, J W Carr, Worth & Burgess, Rock Fish Co, Marsh & Troy, Prather & Smith, Blum & Lash, Gardner & Co, J McIver, W F Moore, E B King, Gray & Sanders, J A Boyden, A S Horney, C McGary, C A Brown, Dillon & Johnson, J W Thomas, G C Mendenhall, W R Holt, J S McLean, T H Ramsay, D Murphy, R D Golding, J W Jessup, H H Beard, Lindsay Mining Co, Deep River, Mrs A C Huske, Long & Webb.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

FOR SALE.

10 HHDS Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar,
2 do. St. Croix ditto, very superior.
Stuart's Refined and Crushed Sugar.
75 bags Rio Coffee, 10 Laguira ditto.
5 do. Old Gov't Java ditto.
Fine Tea; Candles, Sperm and Adamantine
Bar Soap, Box Cheese.
Hoop Iron for Spirit barrels.
Iron, Hoes, Trace Chains, Axes, Spades,
Shovels, Tanners' Oil, Sperm ditto.
Sack Salt, Nails, Molasses.
Champaign, Madeira and Port Wines.
50 pieces Dundee Bagging.
50 coils Rope.
White Lead, Red Lead, Madder.
London Porter, Tin Plate.
Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12; Mackerel, No. 1 & 2.
Shot, Lead, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c. &c.

By C. T. HAIGH & SON.

Nov. 7, 1853. 12-1t

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

McEARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

January 31, 1853. 64*1y

1200 Acres of LAND for sale.

THE subscriber offers twelve hundred acres of Land for sale. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, and it also offers great inducements to those disposed to embark in the Turpentine and Lumber business, as it is well timbered and a large proportion of it is woodland. It is located in the lower end of Richmond county, about equidistant from Laurel Hill and Floral College, not more than five miles from either. Laurinburgh High School is also near.

I have constituted Alexander McLean, Esq. my agent during my absence, to whom all communications on the matter may be addressed at Gillopolis P. O., Floral College. Luther Blue, who resides near the premises, will take pleasure in exhibiting them to any one who may be disposed to examine them.

L. G. BLUE.

Oct. 11, 1853. 30-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT by virtue of a deed of trust executed by Jas. W. McRae, Esq. to me as Trustee, to secure the payment of sundry debts therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, at McRae's Mills, in the county of Montgomery, on TUESDAY the 13th day of DECEMBER next, the following

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The sale to continue from day to day until all shall be sold, or such part thereof as may be sufficient to pay the debts therein provided for, viz:

The COTTON FACTORY, situated at that place, and known by the name of the Montgomery Factory. The buildings are new, large, and well constructed, as well as the houses for the accommodation of the operatives, and a good new store house.

The Factory has in operation the following Machinery: One willower, a beater and spreader, eight thirty inch cards, a rail way, two drawing frames, two speeders, a grinder, four spinning frames with 132 spindles each, (making 528 spindles,) four reels, a large and a small yarn press, a turning lathe and tools, and all the necessary machinery and fixtures for spinning Cotton Yarn of the best quality, and all in good working order. All the machinery is driven by water power, which is good and abundant.

One tract of Land on Little River, containing 1100 acres, including a saw mill, a grist mill, and two good dwelling houses, with other improvements. The grist mill contains the necessary machinery for the manufacture of merchantable Flour and for grinding Corn.

One tract of Land on Rocky Creek, containing 300 acres, and one tract on Harmer's Creek, containing 220 acres, including the store house and dwelling house at Mt. Gilead, which is an excellent stand for selling goods.

FOUR NEGROES, two men and two women; two wagons and gearing, two carriages and harness; six head of horses, two yokes of oxen, and the stock of cattle; the household and kitchen furniture of every description, with various other articles.

The Cotton Factory may be purchased at private sale for a fair price, at any time before the day of sale. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

E. DEBERRY, Trustee.

November 1, 1853. 12*ts

Sale of Lots for Town Taxes.

AGREEABLY to an order passed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, Sept. Term, 1853, I will expose to sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in December next, the following Lots, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due the town of Fayetteville for 1852, together with all incidental expenses, viz:

1 Lot, Mason street, listed by Jno. Burkloe, valued at $250; tax $1 25.
1 Lot, Lower Fayetteville, (1 poll,) Needham Jackson, valued at $150; tax 1 75.
1 Lot, Rowan street, G. W. Rose, valued at $250; tax 1 25.
1 do., Mumford and Robeson streets, W. Wynn, valued at $750; tax 3 75.
1 do., Mumford and Robeson streets, W. Wynn, valued at $450; tax 2 25.

Unlisted and subject to Double Tax.

8 do., Lower Fayetteville, late estate G. T. Barksdale, valued at $850; tax 4 25.
1 do., Robeson street, part in town, D. Carver, valued at $150; tax 75.
1 do., Gillespie street, late Henrietta Campbell, valued at $800; tax 4 00.
1 do., Lower Fayetteville, late C. Bridge to Toll House, valued at $400; tax 2 00.
1 do., Maiden Lane, Eliza Henderson, valued at $500; tax 2 50.
1 do., Hillsborough street, Hugh McCain, valued at $400; tax 2 00.
1 do., Person street, Dillon Jordan's children, valued at $750; tax 3 75.
1 do., Lower Fayetteville, Amos Perry, and 1 poll, valued at $175; tax 1 88.
1 do., Mumford street, Maria Rose, valued at $80; tax 40.
1 do., Hay street, Joseph Seawell, valued at $1250; tax 6 25.
2 do., Maxwell and Franklin streets, Joseph Seawell, valued at $425; tax 2 13.
1 do., Cumberland street, claimed by A. S. McNeill, valued at $50; tax 25.
1 do., Ramsay street, claimed by estate A. Baily, valued at $50; tax 25.

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Sept. Term, 1853. [*Pr. ad.* 10 80.] 29-*t1D

DENTISTRY.

DR. F. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted *immediately* after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are *warranted* to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.

Wilmington, Oct. 4, 1853. 33*tf

TO COOPERS.

WE would like to employ five or six more good Coopers to make Spirit Casks or Pine Bbls.

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 1, 1853. 25*tf

R. R. R. No.—2.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Resolves, Renovates, Rebuilds.

IT CURES

Scrofula	Tumors,	Bleeding of the Lungs
Syphilis	Consumption,	St. Vitus Dance.
Sores,	Rickets,	Salt Rheum
Asthma	Nodes,	Canker,
Bronchitis	Fever Sores,	Rash,
Ulcers	Erysipelas,	Tetters,

The above eighteen complaints R. R. Resolvent will positively cure.

It renovates the system completely, Resolving away from the Solids all impure Poisonous and Diseased Deposits, freeing the Blood and Fluids of Life, from all corrupt humors, restoring Energy and Vigor, Health and Strength, to every Organ and Member of the body.

LETTERS FROM HIGH AUTHORITY.

HON. J. J. MIDDLETON, OF WACCAMAW, S. C.—Writes us under date of May 24, 1853. That Radway's Renovating Resolvent cured one of his negroes, on his Plantation at Beaufort, of a Scrofulous complaint, of many years standing. The poor fellow was a disgusting object of pity, he was a moving mass of sores. The other negroes could not remain in the same place with him. None of the Doctors could do anything for him. He was entirely cured by Radway's Renovating Resolvent, and is now at work upon the plantation. To the people of S. C. Mr. Middleton is well known, and to the political world, Mr. Middleton is no stranger.

SCROFULA.

MR. W. B. OLIVER, of Drayton, Dooly Co. Ga., under date of May 30, 1853.—Writes, "that a servant girl who was so reduced that no one would give a thrip for her life," she was so covered with sores, that there was not a spot of pure flesh of the size of a silver dollar on her whole body, was entirely cured by Radway's Renovating Resolvent.

NINETEEN YEARS.

MRS. HENDERSON, of Westford, Mass., has been covered with sores for nineteen years, has been cured by R. R. Resolvent.

SALT RHEUM.

The most obstinate cases of Salt Rheum will quickly yield to the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. One gentleman who supposed that this complaint was hereditary in his family, and had been afflicted with Salt Rheum since his birth, was cured by the use of a few bottles of the Renovating Resolvent, and the

POISONOUS RHEUM ENTIRELY ERADICATED FROM HIS SYSTEM.

IT REGENERATES.

Every organ and member of the body; it makes sound, healthy and strong all weak, diseased and unsound parts.

WEAKNESS

In Male or Female is quickly cured, and the debilitated and emaciated made strong, vigorous and healthy. Impotence and Nocturnal Emissions in men, or diseases of either one or more of the generative organs, is quickly removed, and the body restored to a healthy and sound condition.

LOW SPIRITS—NERVOUSNESS.

In WOMEN, the numerous complaints and ailments which cast such gloom over their spirits, a few doses of the Renovating Resolvent will quickly remove and the most NERVOUS, GLOOMY and DEPRESSED, feel HEALTHY, STRONG and HAPPY.

Persons wishing this Remedy will please ask for Radway's Renovating Resolvent. Its price is One Dollar per bottle. No small bottles, nor is the genuine ever sold for less. Each bottle bears the fac simile signature of

RADWAY & CO.
162 Fulton street New York.

Agents.—S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

We have had so many applications for extra copies of the subjoined admirable article, that we have concluded to republish it, from the Observer of July 10th:—

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Farmer's Journal, vol. 2, May 1852, pa. 63.

"CURE FOR CHOLIC IN HORSES.

"*Messrs. Editors:* Having read so many incongruous publications this Spring, in sundry prints, purporting to be remedies for the cure of cholic in horses, induces me to offer your readers the correct treatment, on purely professional principles, that the lives of many animals, decidedly the most important of all others to the farmer, may be thereby spared, which are too often sacrificed through ignorance and maltreatment.

"Cholic in horses is divided into two varieties, viz: *spasmodic* and *flatulent*; the treatment of the two is decidedly different: the symptoms I need not detail at length, as most farmers are acquainted with them; suffice it to say, the spasmodic variety is attended with intense pain, recurring at stated intervals, sudden in its attack. The flatulent variety is not so painful in its commencement, but increases, together with the *abdominal tympanites*; the swelling continues to increase with the duration of the attack; the causes I need not mention, for the treatment is the *magnum desideratum* with farmers.

"Spasmodic variety: If the attack be severe, first thing bleed *pro re nata*, then take six drachms aloes, dissolve in one quart warm water, add to the solution two or three ounces laudanum, with the same quantity spirits of turpentine, *and administer it*. Should this in due time fail to give relief, administer half the above dose; the belly and loins should be well rubbed and frequently bathed in cloths dipped in hot water; injections are also serviceable as a *dernier resort* a *suppository of tobacco*, say two or three drachms.

"Flatulent Cholic. This having been too often mistaken for the above variety, has caused the death of many animals, that might have been easily relieved. The swelling in the abdomen is so great that no one can possibly mistake it who bears in mind the two varieties. Treatment: two or three ounces of laudanum, the same quantity spirits of turpentine, in a pint of the spirits of pimento, given at once; to be followed quickly by one pint of solution of the chloride of lime or soda, in a quart of water, the latter to be repeated if relief is not soon obtained. *Remarks:* The *Tympanites* is produced *mostly [illegible] sulphuretted hydrogen gas; the chlorine disengaging itself from the lime or soda and uniting with the hydrogen, forms hydro-chloric or muriatic acid, which unites with any fluid present containing water and relieves the tympanites as if by a charm.* A *dernier resort* in cases where no chlorine is at hand, is to introduce *a trocar* in the centre of the right flank, which will penetrate *the colon or caecum; withdraw the stilet and let the canula remain*, until the gas is discharged, then withdraw it, which should be done as soon as possible.

"Flatulent cholic not unfrequently occurs in cattle and other animals of the lower order, which may be similarly treated with the *trocar* and chlorine. The following remedies every farmer should always keep on hand, *for the loss of one animal will more than defray the expense*: Laudanum, spirits turpentine, spirits pimento, Barbadoes aloes, sol chloride, lime or soda.

"WM. N. RAINES, M. D.

"Horn Lake, Miss., June 1852."

"Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That each Agricultural Society, receiving money from the State as aforesaid, shall in each year, publish at their own expense *a full statement of their expenditures* and improvements, and reports of their committees, in at least one newspaper published in this State; and evidence that the requirements of this act have been complied with, shall be furnished to the State Treasurer, before he shall pay over to such society the said sum of fifty dollars for the benefit of such society for the next year." [Laws of the State of N. C., 1852, ch. 2, sec. 9, pa. 7.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: Last week we had very great pleasure in the presence, before the Robeson County Agricultural Society, of Dr. John F. Tompkins, the Editor of the Farmer's Journal. The Doctor addressed the Society for an hour or more, and was listened to with very great interest and pleasure. The result was an addition of some eighteen or twenty subscribers, and a perfect furor for scientific farming. On yesterday we received the first three numbers of the Journal (vol. 2,) and whilst I was engaged in reading some of the choice articles to a most attentive squad of our villagers, and among them "Cure for Cholic in Horses," in came the news that our worthy old citizen, farmer Brown, had just got to the village with a very sick horse. Off I started at once, and the crowd with me.

"Is it spasmodic or flatulent, Mr. Brown?" says I, with the number open at the page and my thumb upon the article.

"T'ant neither," says he; "it's cholic."

"May be it's the tympanites she's got," says I.

"Well, now it an't; it's cholic, I tell you, and that awful bad."

"Well," says I, "here's the treatment."

"What is it?" says he.

"Magnum desideratum," says I, reading from the number.

"And what's that, and how do you give it? for you must be quick;" as down his mare came and bounced about a foot clear from the ground.

I looked round to Smith and Jones and Barker, who are fellow-members of the Society with me, most inquiringly. Smith looked at Jones, and said that he thought the drought had killed all on his farm. Jones said that he knowed it very well when he saw it growing, and a capital remedy it was, but he had not seen any since last Fall; and Barker said that he had never heard of the thing before in his life. Mr. Brown's mare got up, but down she came, and this time bounced about a foot and a half.

"Well let's leave that thing out," says Brown, "what's next? for you must be in a hurry."

"Bleed her in the pro re nata," says I, reading on.

"Where?" says Brown, most emphatically.

"In the pro re nata," says I. And I looked at Smith and Smith at Jones and Jones at Barker, and Barker said that he did not think she ought to be bled in the no pro erta as it was dangerous. (Johnston who was standing by and always trying to say something smart, said he thought she *ought-er*, but we were too seriously engaged for any body to laugh except Johnston.)

"You're right there, Mr. Barker," said Beeve Stoddiford, "for I bled one of my mules in the *pro re he[illegible]* and she had the trimbles for a month afterwards." (You could just hear Johnston, as if talking to himself, "I don't wonder it *hurt her*.")

And Mr. Brown's mare got up and stood for a moment.

"She looks more oval than she did before," says Mr. Brown, meekly.

("And behind, too," says Johnston, quietly.)

She staggered but a step or two and down she came, and this time showed two feet clear of daylight as she bounced.

"Run to the Doctor's shop and get this," says I to Jake, hurriedly writing off—"six drachms aloes, dissolved in one quart of warm water, add to the solution two or three ounces laudanum, with the same quantity of spirits of turpentine."

In Jake's absence the mare took several bounces, and as Mr. Brown said, did not look so oval, but he thought she began to get roundish. Beeve Stoddiford said that he thought the pain was drawing her in a straight line from the head to the root of her tail, and if Jake did not get back directly he thought they would come together.—

"S'pose they do?" said Bias Larnes, "my sorrel Wolf colt swelled so last Fall that you could not tell head from tail, and I bled him in the ho ne porta and he unrolled himself directly; and that's what she wants now. I can do it."

Beeve Stoddiford looked at Bias but did'nt say any thing.

(Johnston only asked if that was'nt the colt that rubbed his tail off trying to get the *cuckle burs* out.)

By this time Jake came running, and I told him to hand the mixture to Mr. Brown. "Administer it," says I.

"How?" says he.

And I looked at Smith and he said "Drench."

And Smith looked at Jones and he said "Injection."

And Jones looked at Barker and he said "Rub her down with it."

But Beeve Stoddiford said that he had very often administered that mixture, and the way he always did it was to hold up her head and pour it down her nostrils; and as none others had ever seen the dose administered, we yielded to Beeve, and the whole of it was accordingly so administered. The mare sneezed and struggled and coughed and struggled and sneezed, and Bias and Beeve and Jake tried their best to hold her down, but up she rose, jumped about a foot clear of the ground, and came down with a run, and she bounced clear over.

"It's all *over* with her now," says Johnston, soliloquising.

"I'm afraid you can do nothing more for her," says Mr. Brown, sorrowfully.

"Don't give her up yet," says I, "let's try the whole prescription."

"What's to be done now?" says Mr. Brown, almost inaudibly.

"Give her an injection of dernier resort," says I, "and two drachms of suppository of tobacco."

"What's that?" says Mr. Brown.

And I looked at Smith, and he at Jones, and he at Barker, and Barker back at Smith and Jones.

"Don't you know the dernier resort?" says Stoddiford. "I'll be durned if I can't gather six bushel-baskets of it out of my garden. Why, Bias Larnes, you must have seen thousands of it in the Burnt Islands?"

"O, I know it like a book," says Bias, "and I could gather seven bushel-baskets of it out of my garden, but it is too far to go for it, and it don't grow about Lumberton. The spository of tobacco won't do by itself, for all the good of that comes out when you bile it with the barnier de sort."

"Adzactly," says Beeve Stoddiford, "I know it."

More and more sorrowful grew the countenance of poor Mr Brown as he saw his mare swelling perceptibly, and heard her awful groans. He wrung his hands in despair, and stood half bent over her prostrate form as if in attraction.

"If we only had any rationale," says I.

"Wh-wh-what you do with that, Honey?" says old Buggy.

"Rub her down with it," says I.

"Better take a little yourself," says Johnston.

"Make haste," says Stoddiford, "or I'll be durned if she don't 'sploade."

Again I looked at the page, and read hurriedly, "if you can't get the dernier resort, introduce a trocar in the centre of the right flank, which will penetrate the colon or caecum; withdraw the stilet and let the canula remain."

"Them's um," said Bias Larnes.

"Yes, I never knew that to fail," says Beeve Stoddiford.

And Mr. Brown's mare made one roll, and her legs looked as if they had been driven up to the knee.

"You may haul her off, Jake," says Mr. Brown, sobbing.

"I could have cured her," said I, "if she could have stood it until I got through with the prescription."

"I believe you, child," says old Buggy.

"Mr. Brown," says Johnston, "I'm glad your mare is dead!" We were all shocked at the inhuman expression. Mr Brown looked at him imploringly through his tears, with a heart too full to speak. "If she had lived," continued Johnston, "you would have to bear the expense; but the prescription says 'the loss of one animal will more than pay the expense.'"

"D—n the expense—the Lord forgive me!" says Mr Brown.

"SCIENTIFIC FARMER."

Case of Mrs. Gaines.—We have been informed by a friend of Mrs. Myra Gaines, that this lady passed through Wilmington a few days since, and told her, while here, that an old gentleman who has for a long time resided in the West Indies, waited upon her (Mrs. Gaines,) sometime since, and said he was present when her mother was duly married to her father, Daniel Clark; of which fact he was ready to bear testimony. That the lack of satisfactory proof of this fact, was the sole cause of her former defeats in her efforts to recover her estate; and that upon the existence of this evidence being made known to the defendant in a suit now pending in the Louisiana Courts, he became fully satisfied of her right to recover, and therefore offered to purchase the property at a fair equivalent, which she has accepted—since which transaction Mrs. Gaines says, she has compromised with nearly all the possessors of her father's lands, for a very large sum of money in the aggregate, the payment of which will soon be secured to her. If our information is correct, of which we have no reason to doubt, Mrs. Gaines, after a series of disheartening defeats, will at last obtain her patrimonial estates as the sole heir of her father, and hereafter be classed among the millionaires of America.—*Wilmington (Del.) Gaz.*

The Dardanelles are two strong castles, opposite to each other, one on the European, the other on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont, or the narrow strait which leads from the Mediterranean sea to the sea of Marmora. Those castles give its modern name to the passage; which is called from them the Strait of the Dardanelles. These castles command the Strait, and are considered as the key of Constantinople. The power that possesses them has command of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Their importance therefore to the Czar may be easily understood; as also the value set upon them by Turkey; and the anxiety manifested by France and England to prevent the Czar obtaining possession of them. They avow their resolution to go to war rather than see the Dardanelles fall into his hands. At present they belong to Turkey.

A Big Gun.—One of the 700 Turkish cannon which guard the Dardanelles is charged with 230 pounds of powder, and throws a stone shot of one thousand pounds weight. Of course such immense guns are more formidable in appearance than reality, the firing is not unattended with danger to their own artillerymen.

During the month of October, large fires have occured in the different cities, destroying property to the value of one million and a half of dollars.

JUDGE GRIER AND THE PRESS.

The Richmond Enquirer commits an act of injustice—we will not say a studied one, however appearances may favor the imputation—in speaking of "the ferocious assaults made by the Northern *Whig* press upon Judge Grier for his firmness in maintaining the fugitive slave law." The Whig press has every where sustained Judge Grier as generally and earnestly as the Democratic press, and the Enquirer ought to know it. With the exception of those few presses in the North professedly Abolition or Freesoil, the Whig press is unanimous in its approval of Judge Grier. How is it with the Democrats of the North? If we chose to be as undiscriminating as the Enquirer, we might say it is the *Democrats* of the North who condemn Judge Grier; for not only many Democratic Freesoil presses are denouncing him, but *Democrats* are at this moment getting signers to a petition to Congress to have the Judge *impeached*. It would be uncandid and dishonest were we to implicate the entire Democratic press and party of the North in this course; but the Enquirer may perceive how easy it would be, by the same sweeping process which it has adopted towards the Whig press, to put the boot on the other leg.

It is a common trick with the Democratic presses (and with no one of them more common, we are sorry to say, than with our neighbor the Union) to saddle some odious scheme of mischievous fanaticism upon the Whig party, as if exclusively obnoxious to it. Thus we see almost daily figuring in the columns of the Union the headings "Abolition Whiggery," "Whiggery and Freesoilism," &c., at the very time when the *Freesoil Democracy* has obtained entire ascendancy in the party in New York, has even driven the Conservative or *Compromise Democrats* out of Tammany Hall and out of the party, and are now the sole supporters of the Democratic Administration; and, further, when the Democrats of Vermont and Massachusetts are now, as they have been for years in the latter State, in full alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Freesoil party. With these facts, so recent and so notorious, for the Enquirer to talk about "the assaults of the Whig press on Judge Grier" is taxing the credulity of its readers too severely.—*Nat. Int.*

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes to that paper that

"A great combination of patentees is on foot, to obtain from Congress a renewal of their several grants. Among them is the Woodworth Planing Machine—the Goodyear India Rubber patent—the Morse Telegraph patent, and other heavy interests. It is said that half a million of dollars has been pledged to ease the passage of the various schemes through Congress.

"A contract has been made with a heavy English railroad firm to construct a plank road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec which is to be completed within one year; to be followed by a railroad, to be finished within three years. All the arrangements are made for a prompt commencement of both works. Santa Anna is to receive a million or so for the right of way. Seven hundred thousand dollars is to be paid over this week in New York, on Mexican account."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

The impression exists here among observing men, that President Pierce is bound by some pledge to John Van Buren, who has had an influence with him in making New York appointments, and the belief is, that the *bond* was drawn prior to the Presidential Election. One of the conditions was that Dix was to go into his Cabinet,—but the President was let off from that, on condition that he put Marcy in. Dix, it is believed, has been cheated generally,—in consequence of the hot war made upon him from the South.

Father Ritchie, despite the Richmond Enquirer's course, speaks out hard against the Coalition of the Administration with the Free Soilers in New York, and the sacrifice of such men as Dickinson for Van Buren & Co. Father Ritchie's political wisdom will be felt sooner or later.

The "organ" of the Government in Washington bitterly denounces all concerned in the National Democratic movement here, that it cannot be expected the "human nature" of the Party will hold in much longer, better than Messrs Cooley and Brady have. It is particularly venomous upon Ex-Collector Bronson. Many of the Southern Presses are acting that meanest of all parts, denouncing allies whom they are betraying,—among them, the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

N. Y. Express.

Decimation.—As an average calculation we believe it would be fair to say that the yellow fever has decimated all the communities it has visited. This estimate, if erroneous, may be considered as below rather than above the mark. The proportionate loss is perhaps smaller in New Orleans than in any other town, but here it may be considered as embracing fully one-tenth of our population. This was our loss in three months and a half. Mobile was decimated in one month. So of Galveston, Vicksburg, Thibodaux, and other towns. Natchez, with a population estimated during the summer below three thousand, lost in two months three hundred and fifty. But perhaps the severest loss was in a small village of Lake Providence, where, in a population never estimated over two hundred, the loss was one hundred and twenty.—*New Orleans Delta.*

The New York papers are making themselves merry over a very long and verbose speech of six newspaper columns, on his official reception, addressed to the President of Nicaragua by Mr. Solon Borland, our new Minister to Central America. The Tribune learns that "Mr. Borland is doing as well as could be expected after the delivery of such a speech," but nothing is said of the condition of the unhappy men who had to listen to it, though, luckily for them, as it was in English, they did not understand a word of it.

Death of a Revolutionary Pensioner at a remarkable advanced age.—David Kennison, a private in the revolution, and receiving a pension at the Albany agency, under the act of March 18, 1818, died on the 24th February, 1852, aged 117 years!

In the Springfield (Mass.) Court of Common Pleas a verdict has been rendered for the defendants in the suit brought by Elmer B. Miles and others vs. the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of the city of Hartford, to recover the amount of a policy for $1,000 issued to the plaintiffs on the life of Alanson C. Currier, as collateral security for a subsisting indebtedness, and for future advance. It appeared the deceased had long been afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, and that this fact was concealed from the company when they issued the policy.

Among the late inventions we notice a curious one by Mr. Robert M. Kerrison, of Philadelphia. It is a clock, different from any heretofore made, in being without the slightest noise or any alteration in its motion; and from this latter fact promises to be of the greatest use in the science of astronomy. In this clock Mr. Kerrisen has succeeded in overcoming a difficulty which has been made the study of scientific mechanics for nearly two centuries, being first attempted by Huygens as early as 1668.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

A Washington correspondent of the North American, who appears to have had access to the accounts of the Treasury Department, gives the following as the Receipts and Expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending 30th June last, as they will be officially reported to Congress:

Receipts from Customs	$58,931,865 52
From Sales of Public Lands	1,667,084 99
From miscellaneous sources	738,623 89
Total	$61,337,574 40
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1852	14,632,136 37
	$75,969,710 77
Total expenditures	54,026,818 21
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1853	$21,942,892 56
This statement of the expenditures includes the amount paid for the redemption of public stocks	$10,482,555 80

The same writer says that the Secretary of the Navy "will recommend to Congress the establishment of a number of Government mechanic shops, where machinery for our national vessels can be prepared and thoroughly tested before being put into the ships, as is the practice of the English navy. It is quite impossible to secure suitable work under the present system of giving the building of engines to the lowest bidder among private contractors."

Maine Liquor Law.—Among the proceedings of the Methodist Church South, in session at Lynchburg, (Va.) is the action of the Conference in regard to the Maine Liquor Law. On Tuesday, the sixth day of the session, the Bishop laid before the Conference a communication from the Secretary of the Missouri Conference, recommending for the approval of the several Conferences a proposed alteration of the Discipline so as to prohibit the sale, use, or manufacture of ardent spirits by members of the Church, which was read and discussed. The vote being taken, the Conference refused to concur with the Missouri resolution: Ayes 32, noes 65.

Fredericksburg Herald.

Thanksgiving.—Sixteen States have already agreed upon the 24th of November, this year, as a day of Thanksgiving, viz: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.

Death of the Neapolitan Minister.—The Chevalier Martuscelli, Neapolitan Minister to the United States, died in this city last night.

WEAVING BY ELECTRICITY.

The Commerce Sericole, a French commercial paper, gives an account of a remarkable invention by which it is proposed to utilise the electric current in the process of weaving. In the Jacquard loom, as is well known, the regulation of that particular order of the threads which determines the distinctive character of the fabric, and which was formerly effected by children crouched under the loom pulling cords, is at the present produced by the movement which the weaver gives himself to a treadle. This invention, however admirable, is not without difficulties and certain defects, which it would be satisfactory to overcome by still simpler means. At each passage of the shuttle there must be a piece of cardboard of a certain breadth, pierced with holes arranged so as to correspond with the design; and when we bear in mind that for certain designs as many as 40,000 of these pieces of cardboard have to be used, and that 1,500 are required in ordinary cases for a design of the simplest coloring, and calculating that they cost about 15 francs (12s. 6d.) per hundred, it will be easily seen that these cards must be the cause of great expense, as well as inconvenience.

There are other objections, also, of more or less importance; such as the noise which the loom makes in working, the space which it occupies, and its constant liability to derangements. All these inconveniences are about to disappear by the introduction of electricity, the action of which is so powerful, so easy to be directed, and so prompt in its various operations. The treadle of the weaver lifts the thread and connects the extremity of each by means of copper wire, with a current of electricity either positive or negative at will, and the result is, that without any noise some of the threads remain suspended, and others descend, according as the current is directed. By this means as great a simplicity is effected in the weaving of fabrics of the most complicated nature as in that of common cloth. To direct the electricity, there is no longer need of mechanism for transfering or tracing the design. A series of points are arranged in a line like the teeth of a comb, each point communicating with an electro-magnet. The weaver will only have to pass underneath these points the design, traced in varnish on a cylinder or on a metalic leaf, in communication with the battery.

The current will pass only where the varnish is wanting, and it will be the corresponding threads only which will remain suspended, and which by that means will reproduce the design as it came from the hands of the artist with a surprising exactitude. Instead of the expense of a design through the means of complicated cards, you have only that of the simple design, and of the tending of the battery. Telegraphic experience proves how slight will be this last. There will be a saving in the most complicated designs of very nearly three-fourths of the expense, and in others certainly more than half. We shall be able, moreover, to correct and vary our designs by a few strokes of the brush; and their slight cost will permit a more frequent renewal. So soon as the patents of invention, which are being applied for in every country of Europe, and in America, shall be obtained, it is intended to exhibit at Turin an electric loom, worked side by side with a Jacquard, producing the same fabric and the same design, the public being freely admitted.

Cholic in Horses.—Mr. J. W. Dent, of Crawford county, writes to the "*Soil of the South,*" giving the following prescription for this disease: Take a handful of Jamestown leaves, make a tea of it, put it into a common black bottle, and drench the animal. If the tea appears too strong when made, weaken by putting cold water to it. This he has seen given when the horse was on his side perfectly helpless, and in half an hour relief was afforded.

Novel Idea.—During the progress of the Fair at Augusta, Georgia, the chairman of the executive committee authorized the auctioneer to offer a silver cup as a premium for the best looking baby, of native growth, fourteen months old, which should be exhibited. A little daughter of Robert Glover was the only competitor, and, of course, took the prize.

A gentleman who was waiting upon a young lady, was making fun of a sack which she wore.

'You'd better be quiet, or I'll give you the sack,' replied the lady, archly.

'I should be most happy,' was the reply; 'if you would give it to me as it is, with yourself inside of it.'

It is said she did.

A DEADLY WEAPON.—Mr. Porter of Tennessee has invented a rifle from which three thousand balls can be discharged in an hour.

WOODWORTH'S PATENT AGAIN.—A Washington letter says,—

A great combination of patentees is on foot; to obtain from Congress a renewal of their several grants. Among them is the Woodworth Planing Machine—the Goodyear India Rubber patents—the Morse Telegraph patent, and other heavy interests. It is said that half a million of dollars has been pledged to ease the passage of the various schemes through Congress.

Mississippi Cotton Crop.—The editor of the Port Gibson Herald says: "After travelling through *forty-eight* counties of this State during the past summer, we feel prepared to say that the cotton crop of Mississippi will fall *one-third* below the crop of last year. The boll worm and the rot have together visited every cotton field we have seen, and the injury sustained is immense."

PRESERVATION OF THE EYES.

We copy a portion of a well written article from the Scalpel, a New York Medical monthly, on the eyes. The eye is the most delicate organ of the human body, and also one of the most indispensable, and its preservation is therefore of great interest and importance:

"There is a tradition at least as old as the Talmud, that the eyes are strengthened by drawing the finger across the eyelids in a horizontal direction. Ex-President Adams who was affected with an obstruction of the tear passage, used this method to get rid of the accumulating fluid, and the ancient tradition was brought into greater notice by the example of the illustrious statesman. The obsolete theory, that the anterior surface of the eyeball becomes flatter as age advances, was again revived, and it became a business to advertise instructions for kneading the organ into shape with the fingers.

It cannot be expected that operations founded on a false theory can be safe in practice. It is untrue that the outer surface of the eye becomes flatter with advancing age, and therefore manipulations to restore what is not wanting in an organ so delicate in structure that a rude push may be followed by perpetual darkness, should be avoided.

The principal lens of the eye is situated behind the pupil, and kept in proper position by membranes finer than the finest gold beater's skin. These delicate membranes are liable to be ruptured by blows, fall, or other causes, and the lens, which is naturally clear as crystal, becomes white and opaque. Opacity of the lens, or what is called cataract, may be produced without laceration of the membranes, by merely interfering with the circulation of the vessels which supply it. The writer was lately called to visit an aged female who had been suffering acutely for months, after submitting while in health, to the manipulations of a rejuvenating itinerant. The lens was dislocated, and pressed on the sensitive nerves at the margin of the pupil. The pain occasioned by pressure of this kind may be compared to that produced by pressing the exposed nerve of a tooth with a toothpick; but in the former case the pain is continuous, and not so easily removed as the latter. Other cases of injury attributed to manipulation, such as cross eyes, double vision, &c., have come under the writer's notice.

Last month, in presence of the editor, he operated for cataract, in the case of a lady, whose vision, with the aid of spectacles, was perfect, until she was induced, by plausible advertisements, to pay for a course of lessons. After the third lesson the vision became indistinct, and blindness ultimately followed. Beer was called to see a gentleman who had always enjoyed excellent sight until it was lost in a moment. The patient had been at a party of friends, when a person stepped suddenly behind him, and, covering both eyes with his hands, wished him to guess who it was. The former, without speaking a word, endeavored to escape from the pressure, and when the eyelids were opened he was entirely bereft of sight. Although there was not the least appearance of injury, the sufferer remained hopelessly blind. From this melancholy example, Beer concludes that the eyes are liable to injury even from moderate pressure.

There is a popular notion, sanctioned even by medical men, who ought to know better, that the eyes are preserved by opening them every morning in a basin of cold water. Some of the worst cases of petergium of film on the surface of the eye have been witnessed in those who have boasted of this practice. When a drop of water goes into the windpipe, the nostrils, or the ear, irritation is produced; and when the eyes are opened under water, the sensation is any thing but agreeable. The eye is lubricated by a secretion admirably adapted to facilitate the motions of the lid over its surface, and as this secretion is partially soluble in water, it is as inconsistent with common sense to wash it away, as it is to remove the oil from machinery. It is unquestionably important that the cleanliness of the organ be maintained; yet this may be accomplished in the usual manner without opening the lubricating surfaces. When the secretion is vitiated by cold or other causes, quince seed tea or milk and water are preferable for ablution to water alone. Avoid eye waters, many of which contain lead, as there are ten chances to one that they will produce an incurable film. To make this clear, dissolve a little sugar of lead in water, and pour the transparent solution in a wineglass containing a water solution of common salt.

When the fluids are mixed, a white precipitate of chloride of lead falls to the bottom of the glass. When eye waters containing lead are permitted to pass to the surface of the eye, the tears furnish salt; and the lead is precipitated. The transparent portion of the eye is sometimes extensively tattooed with this white leaden powder, and vision becomes indistinct, or even destroyed.

"When the general health is robust, it is astonishing what an amount of labor the organs of vision will endure; yet when it is depressed, especially by mental disturbance during a periodical function, they are easily deranged by too close application to business. When they have become weak, much of their preservation depends on the proper management of light to which they are exposed. When the light is in excess it should be diminished, and when it is deficient labor should be discontinued. The light blue of the sky and the verdure of fields are the colors to which the organ of vision is naturally adapted, and which they endure with most ease. The flame of a good oil lamp is more regular than that of gas or candles, and is therefore to be preferred. The intermitting flickering of gas is particularly injurious, as it produces constant contractions and dilations of the pupil and undue exercise of the whole organ. By placing a shade of light blue tissue paper over the lamp the light is ameliorated, for artificial light contains a superabundance of the yellow and red rays, but is deficient in the violet. By allowing it to pass through the bluish medium, it approaches nearer to the light of day, and is better adapted for continued application of the organs of vision.

"The gist of the whole matter is just this: Let your eyes alone, and they may serve you all your days. Should they become out of order, apply to that very important personage, your family physician, and he will instruct you how to 'mind your eyes.'"

The Northern mail comes in generally [illegible] hours behind the schedule time. This deprives us entirely of the benefit of Saturday's mail which comes by this route, as we are compelled to go to press before we get it from the Post Office.

It is a matter of vital importance [illegible] to get our mails at the proper time. Cannot something be done by the Post Office Department to rectify this?—*North Carolinian.*

Carolina City.—We have been informed that since the sale of lots at Carolina City, improvements have been progressing rapidly [illegible]. Bricks have been engaged for the construction of a large Hotel, and arrangements have been entered into for the erection of steam saw mills, Distilleries, &c.—*Newbern Atlantic.*

The Right Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, is in the City. He is now prepared, we presume, to enter upon his high and important duties.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Methodist Conference.—The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session in this City, Bishop Paine presiding. We learn that there are about 120 Ministers in attendance. The Conference will probaly adjourn on Monday or Tuesday next.—*Raleigh Standard.*

SECRETARY DAVIS AND MR TOOMBS.

Mr. Toombs replies in the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel to the recent letter of Secretary Davis to Mr. Gaskill. After denying the charge made by Gaskill which was the occasion of Mr. Davis's letter, Mr Toombs says:

What was said by me on the occasion referred to, "was not done in a corner," it was said in a public assembly of the people; therefore, the truth of the charge could have been easily ascertained. The usual course pursued by gentlemen, when they feel themselves aggrieved under such circumstances, is to inquire of the person who is alleged to have made an offensive charge concerning its truth; that of swaggering braggarts and cunning poltroons, is to indulge in vulgar epithets and argumentative personalities, just so far as may not complicate them with the falsehood if the charge should prove to be untrue. The Secretary of War has chosen to pursue the latter course. Whatever other advantages this course may have, it is not to be commended for its chivalry. The only allusion which I made to the Secretary of War having any relation to the first charge, was of a wholly different character to that alleged. I arraigned General Pierce before the people for betraying the Compromise and its friends, in the face of all his professions, by bringing its enemies into power.

To sustain this charge, I reviewed the position of each member of his Cabinet, and showed that not one of them were identified with that great measure, and that the fidelity of each of them to it might be justly questioned. I stated that Col. Davis had, in the Senate, voted against its leading measures—united with its enemies, and opposed it at home, and was beaten by Gov. Foote, in Mississippi, mainly on account of that opposition. I then proceeded to show that the policy of the government, was just such as might have been expected from such a combination. That its animating principle was, the "cohesive property of the public plunder," to which all were invited who would join and support the Coalition, whether they were Freesoilers, Disunionists or Compromise men. These were the positions which I everywhere maintained during the late canvass, and unfortunately for the country, the government was constantly furnishing additional evidence of their support. It was a union with the enemies of the Constitution and the South that I denounced.

I consider disloyalty to the Federal Union itself, a virtue, when compared to the servile baseness of consenting to and maintaining a coalition with the Buffalo Freesoilers:—Traitors, who for the last five years, have been openly vindicating the larceny of our slave property, backing mobs to resistance of Constitutional laws passed for its protection, and exciting them to the murder of those of our citizens who attempted to recover their property under them. And "in the lowest deep there is yet a lower deep," and the Administration have reached it. Not content with taking these men to their bosoms, under the fraudulent pretext that they have been cleansed by being dipped into the filthy common sewer of government patronage, the Administration have combined with them, to crush and trample under foot the true friends of the Compromise, and the only true friends of the Constitution and the South, in the Northern States. It openly sustains John Van Buren and his mercenary gang of Free Soilers, in their warfare against Dickinson, Bronson, O'Connor, and their patriotic comrades in New York, who have separated from these political lepers, on the ground of their Freesoilism. Denunciation of this policy, would but weaken the force of its naked statement.

Loo Choo Islanders.—A young midshipman attached to the Japan expedition gives the following description of the dress of the inhabitants of Loo Choo, one of the Japanese islands:

"I was among the first to land, and enjoyed a rich treat in a sight of the Loo Choo islanders. Their appearance is in the highest degree effeminate and simple, and is increased by their dress. They shear the top of the head, leaving a ridge of hair all around. This, when it grows long, is gathered up and made into a knot on the crown, the ends being turned under and concealed, and all brushed so smoothly as not to leave a hair out of place. It is then kept in its place by two pins crossing each other. Their dress consists merely of a piece of light airy material thrown over the shoulders, and gathered by a belt at the waist, the ends hanging down almost to the ground. Their sandals are made of a kind of straw, secured by a strap over the instep and another connecting with it, rearing over the foot and passing between the big and next toe. This is the general dress. That of the mandarins and the upper ten is somewhat richer: there is a little more of it, and they are allowed the luxury of stockings. All, upon entering a house, leave their sandals at the door."

The Albany Knickerbocker gives an account of a wonderful dog belonging to one of its carriers. The carrier, falling sick, sent out a boy to leave the papers, who, being unacquainted with the round, was followed by the dog, who stopped at the door of every subscriber, never missing one in a list of six hundred.

N. P. Willis, very far gone, as many of his friends feared, in consumption, awhile ago, has fully recovered his good health, by means of country exercise, up at Idlewild Cottage. The hoe, the hatchet, the saddle, and the highland air have been found the best medicine in the world for him.

A Commendable Act.—The Banner Whig states that on Tuesday last "a large Newfoundland dog of Smith & Perry, while carrying home a basket containing some article, was worried by a pugnacious bull-dog. He bore his attacks with Christian patience until he found it impossible to go on, when he put down the basket and gave the bull-dog a thorough whipping. He then quietly took up the basket and proceeded home with it without further molestation."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14, 1853.

The Latest News.—The last mails furnish some items of news of special interest.

First in importance is *the commencement of actual* War *between Turkey and Russia.* The end of which who can tell? It is quite possible that Turkey will fall in the conflict with so powerful a foe, unless succored by other powers of Europe, and in that case others may fall likewise. War is a game at which kings cannot play with impunity in the present restless and adventurous state of feeling among the masses throughout the world. Thrones do not stand upon so solid a foundation as formerly.

As to the United States, there is no fear that she will be involved in the quarrel. But there is fear that some of her pecuniary interests will suffer. It is apprehended that cotton at least will be injuriously affected, whilst bread-stuffs and provisions, and the shipping interest will be benefitted.

The next thing in interest by the last mail is the result of the New York Election. We stated on Thursday that the Whigs had carried the State, but the rout of the Administration is shown by the accounts to be perfectly overwhelming. Not only have the whigs carried the day, but it is believed that the Soft Shells, or Free Soilers, backed by all the power and patronage of both the General and State Administrations, *are even beaten by the Hards.* In 19 counties heard from the Hards were 16,000 ahead. This is a glorious victory—a victory over the Van Burens, a victory over the abolitionists, a victory over corruption. It was totally unexpected, even to the victors themselves. And its effect at Washington may be imagined. It is understood that Marcy had assured the President and his fellow members of the Cabinet, that the Hards could not muster 20,000 votes. It will probably be 150,000. He even fed them with the hope, so it is said, that the Softs would beat the Whigs. The result is, that the Whigs have 24 Senators to 8 of all other parties; about 100 out of 128 members of the lower House of the Legislature; all the State officers elected this time except two of the Judges; and a Congressman in place of one who had resigned. In New York city, the late corrupt set of Aldermen have been beaten out of sight wherever they dared to stand, and the Whigs and Reformers have an overwhelming majority.

It is supposed that the Cabinet will not long hang together, and that the result of the election has prevented the removal of many a Hard office-holder in the N. Y. Custom House.

It is stated that the two factions of the Locofoco party, as the returns came in, each rejoiced much more at a defeat of its opposing faction, than at a triumph over the Whigs, though instances of the latter were rare.

New York is lost to the Administration and the Locofoco party.

The next item of interest is, that the Massachusetts papers are publishing, in reply to Attorney General Cushing's manifesto against a coalition between the Abolitionists and Locofocos in that State, certain editorial articles written by the same Caleb Cushing in 1850, earnestly arguing in favor of just such a coalition! It is said that there is positive proof that he was the author.

Two Postmasters in Massachusetts, *appointed by the present Administration*, have been removed. Alleged cause, free soilism.

The money pressure in New York is somewhat abated. And to help things, nearly $3,000,000 in gold have just been received from California.

The Superior Court for this county is in session this week, his Honor Judge Settle presiding.

It is the custom in some of the upper counties of this State to enumerate the members of the Bar in attendance on the Courts. Should we do this, the numbers, (something like *thirty*, we suppose,) might frighten not only the clients (who have so much reason for alarm,) but the Lawyers also.

The Next Governor.—The Asheville Spectator mentions the names of a number of gentlemen as well worthy to receive the nomination for Governor, and suggests that the Convention should be held about the middle of February instead of the last of April as in the case of the last Convention.

The suggestion is a good one. It might not be amiss indeed to hold the Convention at an earlier date. The Executive committee appointed by the last Convention will decide. That committee, three of its members constituting a quorum, consists of:

Col. Andrew Joyner, Halifax; D. A. Barnes, Northampton; R. B. Gilliam, Granville; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; D. S. Hill, Franklin; H. K. Nash, Orange; J. W. Evans, Johnston; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; H. W. Miller, Wake.

The annual Meteoric shower did not come off this morning—November 14th—according to custom. And there could certainly have been "no postponement on account of weather," for a more beautiful morning we have rarely seen, with the air in that sharp frosty state, a sudden change from warmth, which we so well remember as marking the grand meteoric shower of Nov. 14th, 1833. We have "looked out upon the stars," and as we write this they are shining brilliantly, but without the slightest sign of any thing "falling."

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Navy for valuable public documents.

And to Alex. Montgomery, publisher, for the November number of the Popular Educator and the Illustrated Magazine of Art.

Falling Off.—The vote at the election in Pennsylvania is the smallest polled in the State for many years—107,000 less than that polled in the Presidential election last year and estimated to be 150,000 less than the whole vote of the State. The decline is attributed to unparalleled indifference in both parties to the result.

A Daily Mail to the West.—The North Carolinian urges the establishment of a daily stage mail between this place and Salem, the establishment of which is within the discretion of the Postmaster General, under a resolution of the last Congress making plank roads post routes, wherever, in his opinion, the public convenience requires it. There is no doubt that the public convenience of this place and the Western part of the State, a large portion of which trades here, *does* require it; and in that view strong memorials have once or twice already been forwarded to the Department, not only from this place but from other towns West of this.

We are now, as the Carolinian states, obliged to correspond with all that part of the State by a circuitous route, through Raleigh, or Cheraw:—Whereas, a stage might pass over the F. & W. Plank Road, to Salem, 120 miles, in 16 or 18 hours. The advantage, to trade and to travel, would be incalculable. In the winter season, when the common roads west of Raleigh are almost impassable, our Plank Road is always in as good order as at any other season, and thus both correspondence and travel would take this route.

We hope that another memorial will be prepared and forwarded to the Department.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road commenced in Raleigh on Thursday last; but as Gov. Reid had gone off to Rockingham without leaving any Proxy to represent the State's stock, the meeting adjourned till Friday, in the hope that a messenger despatched to the Governor might be back by that time.

At the annual meeting of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, last week, Gen. Alex. McRae was re-elected President, and Messrs. E. P. Hall, P. K. Dickinson, Wm. A. Wright, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., G. Potter, and J. D. Bellamy, were elected Directors.

The salary of the President was fixed at $3,000.

In the report of the President we find the following:

"It has been suggested that a branch be constructed from our road to the Coal Mines. The subject is respectfully submitted for your consideration."

A New Digest.—We have received a specimen sheet of a much wanted work, a Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina subsequent to the 3d vol. of Iredell's Digest, viz. from Dec. 1845 to Dec. 1853, inclusive, embracing eight vols. of Iredell's Law Reports and 5 vols. of his Equity Reports, with Busbee's No. By Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. of Salisbury. The type, paper, and printing of the specimen are very good. From the press of J. J. Bruner, Salisbury. We are not advised of the time when the volume will be ready for sale.

Bishop Atkinson.—We learn that the newly elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church has arrived at Raleigh. We see by a letter from Baltimore in the National Intelligencer, that on Sunday the 6th instant, "at St. Peter's Church the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina, delivered a most powerful and eloquent sermon. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, was present. Inasmuch as this was once Bishop Atkinson's church, he was invited to preach the installation sermon on the occasion of the Rev. Mr. Morrison being instituted Pastor of said church. The sermon gave great satisfaction on account of its being so evangelical and so pointed against Puseyism."

"A public man cannot be guilty of a greater mistake," says the Wilmington Journal, "than to do what? does the reader suppose. Why of course to fail to perform his public duty, or to commit some act of corruption. No such thing. These are mere peccadilloes, which the Journal did not even think of. The greatest mistake which a public man can commit, according to the moral philosophy of the Wilmington Journal, *is to write letters!* So long as he does not put himself upon paper, in black and white, he may hope to humbug some body, or some party; but when he writes, there is danger that he may commit himself, on one side or the other of some question or other. It is not every man that can write a letter like Van Buren or Cass, that can be read both ways. Therefore write no letters, ye public men, to let people know your sentiments! There may be policy in this, but there is precious little honesty.

The U. S. Senator in place of Wm. H. Seward, is to be chosen by the Assembly elected next year, and the State Senators now elected; so that, in fact, the re-election of Seward is secured; and this is the first result of the extreme love for the South professed by the awfully righteous hards. So much did they hate abolitionism, that they took the most direct method to keep that 'national' man—Wm. H. Seward—in the U. S. Senate. Great people, these bolters.—*Wil. Journal.*

How much better would be John A. Dix than W. H. Seward? If the Softs had carried the day, they would put Dix in—the man who wished to surround the slave States with a cordon of free States, that slavery might sting itself to death. We know that he denies having used the expression, but we are well assured that he did.

John Van Buren, the fast friend of the present Administration, has been making a speech in Tammany Hall in its favor and in favor of the Compromise measures. Whereupon, a Mr. Tompkins, one of his old abolition associates, reminds him of what he said at Cleaveland in 1850, viz:

"*All our danger lies in Compromise.* Then see to it that those who represent you are faithful to the cause of freedom; see to it that they make no compromise with slavery."

The Express says,—

"John Van Buren has turned more summersets than the ground and lofty tumblers of the ring, and changed his coat oftener than harlequin his clothes. He has sworn lustily against the Compromises of the Constitution and for them, and called God to witness in both cases that he has been sincere. It is "good Lord," or "good devil" with him, as the case may be, and he seems equally ready to pray or to swear, as the case may be. These inconsistencies have become so gross, that people marvel at the audacity of a man who changes his principles as often as he does his clothes."

Important from Europe.—Two steamers have arrived, the latest with dates to the 29th.

A telegrapic despatch, dated Bucharest, October 25th, states that two Russian steamers and eight gun-boats had forced the passage of the Danube on the 23d, encountering a brisk fire from the Turkish fort of Isatcki. The Russians had a colonel, three other officers, and twelve sailors killed, and forty wounded. They say, however, that they succeeded in setting the fort on fire with a shell.

In France every thing was prepared for a land expedition to Constantinople, but no orders will be given for it to march unless new circumstances shall render such a movement necessary.

Letters received at Paris from St. Petersburgh speak of the strong desire of Count Nesselrode for further negotiations.

It is reported at Paris that the Emperor Nicholas has abdicated in favor of the hereditary Grand Duke. The report is doubted, but it had the effect of giving firmness to the markets.

There is much running to and fro of couriers, although but little news has transpired. It is rumored that the Four Powers have drafted a new proposition.

The combined fleet was not at Constantinople on the 19th ultimo. It is not believed that any pitched battle had been fought.

A Madrid letter of the 25th ultimo states that Mr. Soule has been received by the Queen of Spain. On the request of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs he had previously consented to modify some expressions in his proposed address to the Queen which were considered objectionable. It is the custom in Spain for Foreign Ministers to submit copies of their addresses to the Spanish Minister before the day of their reception.

Cotton of lower qualities had declined ⅛d. Sales of the week 36,550 bales. Flour had advanced 6d.

Kossuth.—The latest act of this impudent itinerant has been to publish a letter, in London, denouncing the English government as having pursued a policy Russian in its results, though not in its motives, and as anti-liberal in principle. Also, that they manifest not so much a fear of the Czar as a fear and hatred of Democracy; and he says he can prove, if needed, that all the exertions of English diplomacy in the East have been not so much prompted by the wish to do what is advantageous to Turkey, as by the consideration of what might be least embarrassing to Austria.

The London Times notices this letter with strong sarcasm for its expressions against the only government within five thousand miles of Hungary which dare give him an asylum. The English newspapers generally complain of it as a piece of impertinent interference with the British Government, and as especially wanting in an acknowledgment of hospitality.

Another County Fair.—The Agricultural Society of Anson County will hold its first Fair in Wadesborough on Saturday the 3d of December next. A number of Premiums are offered. This is a good movement in one of the most productive counties in the State.

Counterfeit.—Large numbers of counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces are in circulation at the North. They are a good imitation, when fresh, of the new 25 cent pieces, except that the milling is badly done, and the creases not clear. After use they become nearly as dark as copper.

For Liberia.—The ship Banshee cleared at Baltimore on Monday last, with several Episcopal missionaries and 296 colored emigrants for Liberia—171 from Virginia, 24 from Maryland, 11 from North Carolina, and 90 from Kentucky and Indiana.

Another vessel with 200 emigrants will be sent from Savannah on the 15th Dec.

The Sandwich Islands.—The last accounts from the Sandwich Islands show that their voluntary annexation to the United States is almost certain, spite of the resistance of the English and French Diplomatic agents.

Crime in New York.—The following is a list of the criminal cases to be tried at the present term of one of the numerous Courts held in the city of New York: For grand larceny 35, burglary 19, murder 10, attempt to kill 7, manslaughter 2, forgery 5, other crimes 16.—In all 91.

Japan.—The partial insight obtained by the U. S. Squadron into this kingdom, heretofore so carefully closed against foreigners, has exhibited the feebleness of its preparations for defence, instead of the great force which it has always been represented to possess. Mr. Bayard Taylor writes that at Uraga he found five small forts, having altogether only 14 guns, the largest being only 9 pounders, wretchedly mounted, and altogether laughable as defences. The inhabitants whom he saw are tall, athletic and handsome, with a hardy manly expression of countenance. The boatmen were naked except a cloth around the loins.

Philadelphia, November 10.

A Repentant Slave.—The negro Shelly, a slave of Mr. Padelford, of Georgia, who had brought him here to obtain medical advice for him, the abolitionists subsequently enticing him to run away, has returned to his master and begged him to receive him again as his slave. Mr. Padelford finally consented to receive him again, and has started with him on his way to Savannah.

Railroad Damages.—Our attention has been called to some decisions in relation to Railroad Damages, recently made by the Supreme Court in the State of New York. Among them is one of the "Troy and Boston Railroad Company *vs* Lee," which may be found in the 13th vol. of Barbour's Reports, thus given:

"In making apprisals of the damages sustained by a person whose property is taken for the purpose of a Railroad, the true rule is, to determine what will be the effect of the proposed change upon the market value of the property remaining. The proper inquiry is, what is the entire property now fairly worth in the market—and what will that part not taken be worth, after the improvement is made?"

The first consignment of Produce received here per the Central Railroad, arrived yesterday, and was consigned to Wm. A Gwyer, Esq., Commission Merchant. The consignment consisted of 536 barrels Rosin and 16 barrels Spirits Turpentine, which was brought the distance of 12 miles on the Central Road, out of Johnston county. We learn that there is now waiting to come in, as soon as the Road progresses far enough to receive it, some 10,000 barrels of Naval Stores.

Wilmington Journal.

The Vermont Legislature.—The coalition between the Democrats and the Freesoilers of the State of Vermont goes on swimmingly. D. P. Thompson, editor of the *Green Mountain Freeman*, the Freesoil State organ, has been elected Secretary of State by two majority. The division of offices thus far has been, for the Democrats, the Governor, the Lieut. Governor, and the Treasurer; and for the Freesoilers, the Speaker and Clerk of the House and the Secretary of State. The only remaining important office to be filled is that of United States Senator, for which Daniel Kellogg has been nominated by the Democrats and O. S. Shafter by the Freesoilers. On the 9th ballot, Kellogg 80, Shafter 25, Collamer, (Whig) 78, Brainerd (Loco) 12, scattering 9.

A Nut for the Abolitionists.—A day or two since Mr. S. J. Garth, of Henry county, Kentucky, and Dr. Brown, of Owen county, started up the river on one of the mailboats, on their way to Canada, where they have gone to reclaim their slaves, who ran away some time ago. The former lost one and the latter two of his slaves, who were enticed off by the Abolitionists, and are now on the point of starvation in Upper Canada. They want to return home, but have not the power or means, and, after repeated entreaties, their masters have consented to bring them back to their old homes, where slavery exists only in name.

Louisville Journal.

Proof Positive.—"Did you say, sir, that you considered Mr. Smith insane?" asked a lawyer of a witness, in a criminal case.

"Yes, sir, I did."

"Upon what ground did you base that inference?"

"Why, I lent him a silk umbrella and five dollars in cash, and he returned them both."

Blackstone was satisfied.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 2d inst., by Rev. David S. Williams, Mr. EZEKIEL M. KING to Miss SARAH E. McNEILL, daughter of Alex. McNeill, dec'd.

In Greenville on the 1st instant, Mr. T. R. CHERRY to Miss SALLY ANN JOHNSON.

In Duplin county, on the 8th inst., Miss KITTY ANN WELLS to LAW. BADGER, Editor Daily Globe, Portsmouth, Va.

DIED,

Near Hackney's Cross Roads, Chatham Co., on the 21st October, in the 18th year of her age, SARAH E. HINTON, daughter of the late Albert G. Hinton.

In Montgomery county, on the 31st ult., after an illness of thirteen days, JOSHUA ALEXANDER MARTIN, son of Angus and Annmaranda Martin, in the thirteenth year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 14.

BACON—	8½ a 9	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	25 a	Cuba,	26 a 28
CANDLES—F. F.	16 a 17	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	12½ a 13½	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	10 a 11	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00 a 2 25
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Strictly prime,	a 9¾	SEED—	
Prime,	8¾ a	Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15
Fair,	8½ a	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	13 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Dundee,	12 a 14	Buck,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	50 a 60
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Apple "	45 a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	40 a 43
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	40 a	Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	a 6 00	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	5 75 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	5 25 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	a 90	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	95 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	50 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	75 a 80	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	90 a 100	TALLOW—	10 a
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a 4	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8½ a 9	WOOL—	a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—We notice some four or five loads in this morning and generally sells at 9 cts.

Cotton—In the latter part of the week a few sales were made at a small advance on previous quotations.

Corn—We quote market stiff at 90 cts., occasional sales at over that price.

N. C. Whiskey—A sale this morning of some 500 gallons at 48½.

Turpentine 3 25. Spirits 58 to 59.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 3 95 and 2 15. Spirits firm at 63. Rosin 1 15. Tar 2 20. Corn 63, in demand. Hay $1 to 1 40. Bacon dull at 9 to 9½. Lard 12½ to 13. Fayetteville super Flour 6 50. Common Shingles 2 50 to 3 00. One raft inferior Flooring Boards sold at $11 50. Seven rafts Timber sold at $6, 7, 7 50, 9 50, 9 75, 11 and 11 50.

At New York, Cotton quiet at former prices. Flour $7 to 7 25. Wheat 1 70 to 1 80. Corn 81 to 82.

At Charleston, Cotton 7¼ to 10½. N. C. Corn 67. Flour 6 to 7 25. Bacon dull.

At Cheraw, Cotton 8¼ to 10. Bacon 8 to 8½. Flour 5 50 to 5 75.

Total receipts of cotton 281,468 bales against 525,602 last year. Decrease 244,133.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 12—Cape Fear Co's Str Chatham, with goods for H L Myrover & co, Prather & Smith, J H Parks, R J Holmes, Macon & Armfield, Elkin Manf co, R T Long, Rankin & McLean, J Cowles, Chambers, Cairns & Chambers, Chambers & Chambers, H T Weatherly, Andrews & Ingram, Cedar Falls co, S Johnson, J Harman, H H Beard, E Glover, J H & J Martine, G Brandt, Jenkins, Roberts & co, Marsh & Troy, C G Yates, Barnhardt & Sullivan, C W Andrews, Island Ford co, A A McKethan, T J Patrick, J D Williams, H Miller, G Womack, Richardson & Barrett, Vestal & Watson, G W Williams & co, E B King, Shelly & Field, J D Eccles, Gray & Saunders, J B Alford, Meroney & Burkhead, J Ruscoe, C T Haigh & son, H C Davis, J W Bitting, T S Martin, Lash & Moore, D Beard, J Utley, T Graham, McCulloch Mining co, Mrs S J Hart, C N McAdoo, Mineral Mining co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8—Schrs. E H Rowley fm Charleston, M A Gould fm Boston, W H Smith fm N York. 9—Brig Joseph Burton fm N York: Schrs L P Smith fm New York, Harvest fm Boston, Sam'l Lewis fm Philadelphia. 11—Br Brig Wasp fm Newport, Eng.

LANDS AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, the 29th day of December, at the Lumber Bridge Church at 12 o'clock, will be offered for sale 1000 Acres of Land, 16½ miles from Fayetteville, ¼ mile from the terminus of the Fayetteville & Southern Plank Road. The land is first rate for all kinds of farming purposes, and well timbered either for Ton Timber or Turpentine. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the land for themselves. Terms of sale: one-third cash, and the other two-thirds 6 and 12 months credit, with approved security. ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

Nov. 14. 44-ts

TIMELY NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by Note or Account, will please call and settle before the 1st of January 1854, otherwise their claims will be placed in the hands of officers for collection, as further indulgence cannot be given.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Nov. 9, 1853. 43t1J

Wagon and Team for sale.

ONE large Road Wagon and 4 Horses, 2 Buggies, and 1 Carryall. For sale cheap by JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 14, 1853. 44tf

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Kennedy street, a few steps from the main (Person) street leading to Clarendon Bridge. Possession may be had in one month. A plan of the ground and the conditions made known on application to

DUNCAN McNEILL.

☞ Title warranted.

Nov. 8, 1853. 44tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to the stock on hand,

Plaid Cashmeres, DeLains and Alpacas; Tweeds, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Osnaburgs; Twilled Flannels, Welsh Flannels; Boys' Boots; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys' Hosiery; Travelling Blankets, Clothing, &c. &c.

P. TAYLOR, Green st.

Nov. 8, 1853. 44*3t

Carolinian 3 times.

To all who may feel interested.

THE subscriber is desirous of renting or working on shares his PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, on the road leading from Clarendon Bridge to Raleigh, and near the present terminus of the Plank Road. The Plantation contains 300 acres or more of cleared land, under good fence, with convenient buildings. Also, from 30 to 35 thousand Turpentine boxes, mostly from 1 to 2 years old, to which might be added one or more tasks of new boxes. To persons of skill and enterprise the subject is worthy their attention.

Speedy application is requested, either to David McNeill, Esq., near the premises, or the subscriber in Fayetteville.

He would also sell, on moderate terms, a Timber Wagon and Gear, with a team of Mules, which for draught and gentleness are not surpassed by many.—Also, a number of Hogs for fattening, in a thriving condition, from 1½ to 2 years old, which he would sell if applied for soon.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1853. 44tf

Fire-Proof Roofing.

FRANCIS SHENTON,

Slate and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1853. 44-1Y

AT HOME AGAIN!

W. DRAUGHON

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has moved his Stock of Goods into his NEW STORE, at the Old Stand.

His recent purchases in New York and Philadelphia makes his Stock COMPLETE. He has on hand, for sale at low prices, a full stock of

Groceries and Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes.
Hardware and Cutlery.
Crockery and Glass-ware.
Window Glass. Clocks.
Pure French Brandy. Holland Gin.
St. Croix and Old Jamaica Rum.
Port, Madeira, Brown and Golden Sherry, Malaga, Sicily, and Scuppernong Wines.
Old Rye Whiskey.
With his usual large stock of Domestic Liquors.

—ALSO—

20 dozen Wolfe's Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps.
100,000 Cigars, (very cheap.)
25 baskets Champaign.
Hock Wine, (six varieties.)
Sardines; Sperm and Adamantine Candles.

W. DRAUGHON, Market Square.

Nov. 9, 1853. 43-3m

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 44*tf

Wilmington Journal please copy weekly.

Notice Farmers.—The Cumberland Agricultural Society will meet at the Court House on Wednesday of December Court, at 11 o'clock. There will be very important business before the Society. At 12 o'clock an Address will be delivered by T. J. Robinson, Esq.

Nov. 7, 1853. 42tt

Plank Road Meeting.

THOSE interested in building a PLANK ROAD from McLean's, on the F. & W. Plank Road, to Locksville on Deep River, are requested to attend a public meeting to promote that object on SATURDAY, December 10th, at Malcom Kelly's Store, Moore county. MANY CITIZENS.

Nov. 14. 44

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for 100,000 lbs. of Cotton Batting or Wadding. Also, for 3,000,000 (three millions) of Reeds from 3 to 3½ feet long, and also, 10,000 (ten thousand) pounds of good clean Corn Shucks, in stated quantities. For further particulars inquire of R. W. HENRY.

J. HENRY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1853. 44-tf

NOTICE—$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 3d November inst., two negroes, CHARLES and TONEY, with FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS stolen from their master. Charles is about 5 feet 7 inches high, complexion very black, big white eyes; he is about 35 years of age, one of his arms has been burnt with a scar which will show very plain. Toney is about 5 feet 6 inches high, very dark complexion, small hog eyes, large nose, very bent in the arm joints. Toney is about 32 years old, and was bought in Moore county, N. C. I will pay the above reward for their lodgment in any jail so that I get them.

JOHN McDOUGALD.

Selkirk, S. C., Nov. 4. 44-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Second War with England, by J. T. Headley; Kirwan's Men and Things in Europe; Lyell's Principles of Geology, Ditto Elements of Geology, Civil Liberty and Self Government, by Francis Lieber, L. L. D.; Mark Hurdlestone, by Mrs. Moodie; Prof. Silliman's Visit to Europe in 1851; &c., &c.

Also, further supplies of the Carmina Sacra, the Psalmist, McGuffey's Readers, Comstock's Philosophy, Smith's Quarto Geography, Smith's 1st Book in Geography, Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary, Young Pupil's 1st and 2d Books, Father Gavazzi's Lectures, Emmerson's 3d part Arithmetic, &c. &c. Just received.

Nov. 14. E. J. HALE & SON.

TAKEN UP,

IN the county of Robeson, by the subscriber, near Dundarroch Post Office, on the first day of November 1853, one sorrel HORSE, with a white streak on his nose, the fore top of his mane cut short. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN C. McMILLAN.

November 1, 1853. 44tf

PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

JUST Received by express, a large and choice assortment of every thing in my line; selected with great care and warranted true to name.

I beg leave to call the attention of my patrons particularly to the EVERGREEN DEPARTMENT, in which the new introduction from China and Japan are included. Catalogues supplied to applicants.

My stock of Dwarf Pears is now ready for delivery.

C. LUTTERLOH.

☞ 1000 fresh Asparagus roots by express.

Nov. 11. 44-2w

20,000 fine Fruit Trees!

MOSTLY of large size, beautiful and thrifty growth, consisting of Apple, Peach, Plums, Pears, Apricots, Nectarines, Cherries, and many other fine Fruits, ripening in succession from the earliest to the latest; together with a select variety of Evergreens and other Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

For sale, by the subscriber, at the Pomological Gardens—old stand.

☞ A complete Catalogue will be furnished within the ensuing year.

THOMAS LINDLEY,
Cane Creek, Chatham Co., N. C.

Nov. 8, 1853. 43-5t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on Thursday the 15th December, at his residence on Deep River, at Public Auction, his stock of Blooded Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, and a large quantity of Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with a large number of Beds and Mattresses; all his Agricultural Implements, including a fine Cotton Gin, a Corn and Cob Crusher, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Tools, a large assortment, with a good many articles not enumerated.

Look Out! Turpentine and Timber Men!

AT the same time and place, will be offered 14 young and likely Mules, well broke to the wagon; 4 Log, 5 four-horse and 4 two-horse Wagons, most of them new, having been made at my own Shop, with a view to Plank Road service. Those purchasing the last mentioned property can have an opportunity of purchasing good Gear, as a large lot will be for sale on the ground. All of the above property, with a great many other things not mentioned, will be sold on a credit of 12 months, with interest from date. Purchasers will be required to give note with approved security. The sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold.

P. G. EVANS.

Chatham county, Nov. 8, 1853. 43ts

DEEP RIVER MERCHANT AND SAW MILLS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this part of the State, offers for sale his Mills on Deep River at the terminus of the Evans's Branch Plank Road, together with the Bridge across the River at that point; these Mills may probably be better known to the public as the Roberts's Mills, I having purchased from him. The Mill lot embraces some 13 Acres: 192 Acres of Piney-woods land 1½ miles south of the Mills on the Plank Road will be sold with the Mills. An accurate description is unnecessary, as any one wishing to purchase will probably wish to examine the property. Any information respecting the property can be obtained by addressing either myself or Mr. R. A. Stuart, at Evans's Mills P. O. P. G. EVANS.

Nov. 10. 43-3m

GOOD ADVICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to supply themselves for the approaching cold weather with good and warm Garments, will find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have my Stock complete and emphatically the largest, cheapest, and best selected assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

Ever offered in this market. Also, a large and choice selection of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Fancy Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Travelling and Packing Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Looking Glasses, Umbrellas, India Rubber Overcoats, Leggings and Overshoes. Imported Havana, Regalia, and Principe CIGARS, &c.

GEORGE BRANDT,
Hay street, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

Nov. 9, 1853. 43t1J

NEGRO CLOTHING—*Ready-made.*

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand and for sale cheap.—All orders from the country promptly executed.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Nov. 9, 1853. 43t1J

Clothing! Clothing!!

AMBERG & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Ready-made Clothing,

HAVE just opened a NEW ESTABLISHMENT on the East side of Green street, in Mr. P. Shemwell's new building. They have just received, and are now receiving, of their own manufacture, a splendid assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, including a general variety of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, suited to Winter trade.

We expect to receive, of our own manufacture, as the season advances, fresh supplies of Goods in our line, so as to keep our assortment complete and desirable.

Also, Clothing of any kind made to order, on the shortest notice and in the latest style.

We respectfully beg leave to call the attention of those in want of Goods in our line, to call and examine for themselves, as we think we can show them Goods, in quality and price, that will afford satisfaction. Please give us a trial before buying elsewhere.

AMBERG & CO.

Nov. 9, 1853. 43tf

Travelling Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, by

AMBERG & CO.

Nov. 9, 1853. 43tf

Shirts and Collars, manufactured by

AMBERG & CO.

Nov. 9, 1853. 43tf

W. H. GAUTIER,

GENERAL AGENT

For the sale of Country Produce,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Nov. 7, 1853. 43-3m

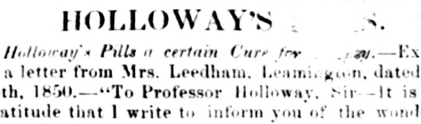
To Timber and Lumber Makers.

THE subscriber, after returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal support and patronage while Inspector, (which office he was forced to relinquish on account of his health,) would respectfully inform them he is again on hand, and will attend to the selling of either the above; and from his knowledge of the market, and strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, hopes to give satisfaction and merit a share of public patronage.

W. H. GAUTIER.

Wilmington, Nov. 7, 1853. 43-3m

The Road to Health.



HOLLOWAY'S [illegible]S.

Holloway's Pills a certain Cure for [illegible].—Extract of a letter from Mrs. Leedham, Leamington, dated Oct. 15th, 1850.—"To Professor Holloway, Sir,—It is with gratitude that I write to inform you of the wonderful cure effected on myself, by taking your Pills for a severe case of dropsy. The disease appeared about five years ago, and notwithstanding the various remedies I tried, and the different medical men I consulted, all seemed unable to check its progress. At last I was so much swollen that I could scarcely walk. At this crisis I commenced taking your invaluable Pills, by means of which, and strict attention to your printed directions, I am now perfectly cured."

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar, London and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

REMOVAL.

J. N. SMITH, Chemist and Druggist,

HAVING removed to the Store north-west corner of Market Square, recently occupied by P. Shemwell, now offers to his friends and the public generally a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Medicines and Perfumery, consisting in part of the following: Potash, White Lead, Venetian red, Spanish brown, copperas, alum, saltpetre, sal soda, bi carb soda, saleratus, madder, indigo, sulphur, epsom salts, yellow ochre, Blake's paint, chrome yellow, umber, chrome green, Prus. blue, chalk, spice, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, starch, ginger, borax, yeast powders, essences, mustard, logwood, inks, soaps, congress water, salad oil, window glass, putty, varnishes (all kinds), linseed, tanners, castor and olive oil, alcohol, sulph. acid, burning fluid, camphene, paint varnish, tooth, flesh, nail and white-wash brushes; galvanic batteries, surgical, tooth and cupping instruments; American, French and English chemicals, patent medicines, &c. &c., all of which are of first rate quality, and will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Orders solicited from country Physicians, merchants, and others, who are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they may depend on procuring fresh and genuine articles. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price. The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

☞ Medical prescriptions carefully and accurately prepared.

J. N. SMITH,
North-west corner Market Square.

Oct. 8, 1853. 34-tf

Improvement in the Dental Art.

DR. ALLEN, of Cincinnati, has recently obtained a patent for a new method of inserting Artificial Teeth, by which many objections heretofore complained of are obviated. The discovery consists in the use of a mineral composition, by which the teeth and gums are fused in one entire mass, so firmly to the plate as to exclude the possibility of even the slightest moisture getting between them; adding strength, cleanliness, and a delicacy of finish with an appearance so perfectly life-like, that it seems scarcely possible to be improved.— The plates used in this method are Platina. As Platina possesses equal if not greater purity than fine gold, it will more effectually resist the actions of the secretions of the mouth than metals of less purity.

I have obtained an office right for the use of Dr. Allen's patent method of mounting Artificial Teeth. Also taken the agency for the sale of office rights in this State.

D. W. C. BENBOW.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 27, 1853. 39tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance. For sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1852. 31tf

☞ Professor Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for Beautifying, Curling, Preserving, Restoring and Strengthening the Hair, Relieving Diseases of the Skin, Curing Rheumatic Pains, and Healing External wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales' book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous, when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade to an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and Manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c. And by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. 96-6mpd

DR. STRONG'S

COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure very worst cases of **Piles**, after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

—*ALSO*—

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and J. N. Smith; who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills*, and *Dr. Hall's Celebrated Pills*, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. [16-Y]

A Letter to be Read and Thought upon.

"THE East, West and North have spoken, now speaks the South—the sunny South—Hear the tribute given by one of her sons in his 74th year. Can there be any mind so prejudiced as not to yield to the volumes of testimony daily given in favor of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, in every hamlet, village and city, where it has found its way? Grateful hearts speak its praise.

CHESTER DISTRICT, South Carolina, January 3d, 1853.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen: For the last five years I have been a severe sufferer from Rheumatism, seeing your recommendation of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, I purchased a bottle and the first dose has so much relieved me that I consider it but justice to give to the suffering world the result of the application.

Mine was acute Rheumatism in the back—so bad that I was confined to my bed for the last six months. The first bottle acted like a charm, the second restored strength to my poor afflicted back and I am now as well and feel as young as when I was sixteen. I am now seventy-four years of age.

I consider your Tincture the greatest discovery of the age; and poor suffering humanity ought to erect a monument to Dr Hampton, who has saved thousands from pain. And you, gentlemen, have acted the part of public benefactors in disseminating the benefits which have resulted from your invaluable Tincture.

I am a plain cotton planter and have never written for literary fame; but when my fellow-beings are afflicted, shall I hesitate, or, through modesty, withhold any information valuable to my fellow-man? So if you consider this worthy of a place in any of your newspapers, you are at liberty to make use of it.

ALVAH KEMBALL.

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, by its mild action on the Stomach, Liver and the Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Affections; Pains in the Back, Side and Breast, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaints, Worms, Nervous Debility—with all diseases arising from impure blood, and is the greatest Female Medicine ever known.

For Cholera Morbus, Cholic, Diarrhoea, and all diseases incident to the bowels in the summer season it has no equal.

Sold Wholesale and retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; C. & D. DuPRE, Wilmington; MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. 6-Y

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

AS the undersigned has determined to remove to the West, she offers for sale that commodious House, which she now occupies, in the village of Summerville, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, 126 acres of land at the mouth of Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, a short distance above the Clarendon Bridge. Terms cash, or paper negotiable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. Reference, as to the Cross Creek land, is made to James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 6, 1853. 1tf

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

HAS just returned from the North, with a much larger stock of Goods in his line than ever before offered by him in this place. Among his stock may be found

WATCHES of all kinds and prices, from $8 to $185; Gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear-rings, Finger-rings; a fine stock of Bracelets, Gold Lockets, Cuff Pins and Buttons; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver Spoons, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles and Cups. Military Goods; Clocks; Plated Ware;

And almost every article usually kept in a Store of this kind, which he will sell cheap for cash, or on short time to those who pay when their bills are presented.

☞ Watches Repaired, as usual.

August 17, 1853. 20-3m

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'

HARDWARE, &c.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore.

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Heads and Reins, Girth Webs, Stirrups, Hames, Bitts, &c. Springs, Axles of all kinds, Coach Lace, BENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpeting, and every article connected with either branch of the business, which they are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Self Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Address

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

49Y]

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

LARGE No. 3, Mackerel
" " Herring
Fresh Lime,
" Plaster Paris
" Cement and Plastering Hair.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

July 22, 1853. 13-tf

HALL & BOLLINGER'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CASTINGS
OF
ALL KINDS
FOR
WHEAT, CORN,
SAW MILLS,
AND
THRESHERS.

GRIST Mill Spindles, Balance Irons and Drivers, Links and Gudgeons, Hotchkiss Water Wheels, Racks and Rollers, kept constantly on hand, and for sale. We also make Gearing and Shafting for Wheat, Corn, Saw Mills and Factories. Steam Engines of any power repaired. Grate Bars and Furnace Fronts kept on hand. We wish to make additions to our machinery and tools; to enable us to do this, those indebted by note or account will please come forward and settle.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1Ypd

TURPENTINE WANTED.

WE will pay until further notice, the highest cash price for Turpentine.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

August 29, 1853. 23-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE fine SUMMER RESIDENCE now occupied by Mr. J. E. Bryan, two miles West of town. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. John H. Cook or C. E. Leete.

S. A. LEETE.

March 16, 1853. 77tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

I HAVE received and opened the largest Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., I ever offered for sale, all of which I will sell as low as any house in this place. My friends and customers, and all in want of Goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., September 1853. 28tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71Y

NEW GOODS.

"*Various—that the mind of desultory man,*
Studious of change and pleased with novelty,
May be indulged."

WE have received our FALL STOCK of GOODS, comprising a better selected and more general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Than has ever been offered in this market.

Our stock of Glass, China, Crockery of every description, is complete. Also, Carpeting, Rugs, Table and Floor Oil Cloths; almost every article in the house furnishing line; kitchen furniture, table and bed Linen, Napkins, &c., may be found. Fine table Cutlery, with a fine stock Hardware and Cutlery, suitable to the country trade.

—ALSO—

Groceries of all kinds, Sugar, Coffee, Wines and Brandies; Dye-Stuffs and Drugs; Fine Teas, &c. In fact we have been industrious to make our assortment of Goods complete. We invite the public to examine them, and trust they will find good articles at moderate prices, either at wholesale or retail.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct 6, 1853 33-tf

MILLINERY
AND
MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton

IS now receiving her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of Bonnets, from one dollar to fifteen; Dress Caps; Handkerchiefs; French Artificial Flowers and Feathers; Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Capes, Collars and Undersleeves; Ladies and Children's Wrist Gloves, and long and short Mits; a new and beautiful stock of Dress Trimmings of the latest style; Velvet and Silk Mantillas; Railway Corsets; Whalebone Busks.

Dresses, Mantillas, and Cloaks made in the latest Philadelphia and New York styles.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Oct. 6, 1853. 33tf

WANTED,

20,000 BBLS. Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good turpentine barrel Coopers.

D. W. ROGERS.

Lumberton, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

Fall and Winter Stock

For 1853.

THE subscriber has just received and opened, at his New Store on the East side of Green street, a few doors from the Market House and nearly opposite his Old Stand, a large Stock of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, consisting in part of Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas, some very fine; and also a good assortment of SHOES AND BOOTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys and Children. And the best assortment of Silk and other styles of BONNETS he has ever offered to the public.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Spices, and Tobacco, a fine article.

P. SHEMWELL.

October 6, 1853. 33tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

CHEAP GOODS.

I am now receiving a much larger stock of

Fancy Dry Goods,

than I have yet offered in Fayetteville, consisting of Dry Goods of every description, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing, which will be sold as low as any goods in the State.

I will be glad to have the ladies call and examine my stock.

W. F. MOORE.

Sept. 17, 1853. 51-tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE ACCOMMODATION LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw is now prepared to carry passengers with despatch. They will connect with the morning train going North. This train connects with the Portsmouth and Petersburg route at Weldon. I will make the connection both ways. CARRIERS more than the stage has done heretofore. We leave Warsaw on arrival of the morning train from the North. Passage $4.

J. E. ASKEW.

Sept. 5, 1853. 2-tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852. 3-tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high; is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.

WM. P. HOBBS.

July 27. 15-tf

S. S. AREY

HAS on hand a beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him; and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner Market Square and Gillespie street.

Oct. 1, 1853. 34-tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852. 95tf

BUTTER.

75 FIRKINS *prim.* Mountain Butter.
☞ Cranberries.

GEO. McNEILL & CO.

Oct. 17. 36-tf

FOR SALE.

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 1853. 30tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, (Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York,) fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self-Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

September, 1853. 30tf

ANDREWS'S

Tin Ware and Stove Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES.

—ALSO—

A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE undersigned continues to act as Attorney for drawing Pensions, payable at this Agency.

Claims for Pension, Bounty Land, or any other Military claim against the United States, secured.

The highest *cash price* paid for all Land Warrants for a *Northern concern*.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1853. 35-3m

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to

D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 36Y

Metalick Roofing and Guttering,

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boat

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't,
at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteviie, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STEAMER HENRIETTA,

THROUGH from A. Wessell's wharf in Wilmington, to her old wharf in Fayetteville, with a sufficient number of Flats to accommodate those wishing to ship through or way freight.

E. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Sept. 9, 1853. 27tf

THE STEAMER "SUN."

THIS new and very light draught Steamer has commenced running, though not quite finished. She is taking freight, drawing only 13 inches water. She possesses superior advantages for low water service. She has also a large amount of warehouse, shed and wharf room, where Naval Stores or other freight may be stored with safety.

E. M. ORRELL, Ag't.

Sept. 10, 1853. 27tf

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

T. S. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

Notice to Merchants.

THROUGH BY DAY LIGHT.

THE swift and commodious Steamboat Alice, Capt. Sam'l Beery, will commence her regular semi-weekly trips between Fayetteville and Wilmington in a few days. Those who desire their goods with certainty and despatch will obtain them by shipping by her. Due notice of days and hours of departure from each place will be given. Goods consigned to J. R. Blossom, Agent, will be promptly and carefully forwarded, as usual.

August 1853. 18tf

PERFUMERY, &c.

J. N. SMITH has just received and offers for sale a select stock of Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, &c., consisting of the following, viz:

Genuine Farina Cologne, quarts and half-pints; Bay Water, Lubins Exts. for the Handkerchief, Bandoline; Ox Marrow; Pomades; Macasser and Bears' Oil; Old Brown Windsor; Low's Honey; Palm, Castile and Fancy Soaps; Military Shaving, Barber's Blocks and Shaving Cream; Wostenholm's Razors; English and French Hair, Flesh, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Badger and fine Bristle Shaving Brushes; Buffalo, English Horn, Fine Ivory and Infant's Combs; Pearl, Ivory and Russian Leather Porte Monnaies; Bohemian Cologne Bottles; Cut-Glass Pungents; Otto Rose; Lip Salve; Powder Puffs; Toilet Powder, Meen Fun; Lily White; Chalk Balls, Phalon's and Roussel's Hair Dye; Preston Salts; Mouth Aromas; Indelible Ink, &c. Also, superior Cologne in Bottles or by the quart.

Oct. 17. 36-tf

FAYETTEVILLE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY,	AVON E. HALL,
H. L. MYROVER,	J. G. SHEPHERD,
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,	WM. WARDEN,
JOHN H. COOK,	S. T. HAWLEY,
D. A. RAY,	JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
A. A. McKETHAN,	C. BENBOW,
GEO. McNEILL,	WM. McLAURIN,
NATHAN A. STEDMAN,	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

GEO. McNEILL, }
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE. }

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company: that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $116,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

OFFICE OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Stock of the following persons in the C. F. & D. R. N. Company will be sold on Wednesday, the 16th of NOVEMBER next, at the Court House in Pittsborough, said subscribers having failed to pay their subscription to the original Capital Stock of said Company under the original Charter:—

J. H. Rothwell	1	Nicholas Marks	1
A. B. Rothwell	1	Thomas B. Long	2
W. O. Jeffrey	1	B. J. Hackney	2
John A. Cox	1	O. D. Petty	1
P. Giard	1	James D. Pollin	10
Andrew Vestal	1	John McKellar	1
C C Tally	1	G. W. Hight	1
O Andrews	1	James Brown	1
James Hutton	2	John W. Lane	1
A. N. Beth	1	George Wilcox	1
William Watson	5	John W. Hooker	1
William Smith	1	G. M. Frazier	1
James McGary	1	M. C. Gardner	5
E. B. Drake	1	John A. McDonald	2
W. F. Collins	5	J. M. Walker	1
E. Fouche	1	W. B. Hughes	1
O. W. Lindley	1	Charles Bright	1

By order of the Board.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer.

Pittsboro, Sept. 7, 1853. 27-ts

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 13. 35tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE HAVE on hand a large amount of Lumber of different kinds—flooring, wide boards, weatherboards, scantling, laths, &c., some of which is partly seasoned. Also, a large assortment of refuse; will sell refuse boards *at the mill* at $1 per M., scantling at $2 and good edged boards at $3. Sawed staves, seasoned. Bills filled at short notice.

JONES & BARBEE.

Greenwood, Cumberland, N. C., Aug. 4, 1853. [17tf

New Fall Goods.

THE subscribers have just received and opened, at their Old Stand, a very large and handsome Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every style and quality Ladies' Dress Goods. Also, all styles of Goods for Gentlemen's wear; Fine Moleskin and other styles fashionable Dress Hats; Satin and Straw Bonnets; Boots and Shoes, etc.

☞ We call particular attention to a splendid assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

Of the very best material and workmanship.

In our stock may be found all Goods suited to the season, at the very lowest market prices. All in want of Goods in our line will please give us a call.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 26. 30tf

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

C. W. VAN HORN'S

IMPROVED ELASTIC

SHOULDER BRACE, OR CHEST EXPANDER.

The only Brace manufactured that does not Bind or Chafe under the Arms, and can be worn with both ease and comfort.

CLERKS, Students, Seamstresses, Children of both Sexes, and all others, who, either from habit or occupation, or from a weakly or debilitated constitution, have acquired the habit of bending forward, (round shouldered) and compressing the Chest and Lungs, will find these Braces superior to any heretofore manufactured, to remove the above defects, as they relieve all compression, and allow a full, free and healthy action and expansion of the Lungs, so that at each inspiration the Lungs can be fully inflated, strengthening the pulmonary organs, and preventing all diseases of a pulmonary character. For Children they are invaluable, as whilst they are growing is the proper time to correct their figure.

IMPROVED ELASTIC UTERO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb,—highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

MARSH'S AND HULL'S TRUSSES.

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Oct. 28, 1853. 40-tf

New Store & New Goods.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his acquaintances and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on the South side of the Market Square, next door to Mr. Draughon's corner, where he will be pleased at any time to see them.

His Stock consists of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; also, a fine assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing,

And many other articles too tedious to mention.

HENRY N. MONROE.

Oct. 24, 1853. 39-3m

FRESH SUPPLY

Of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye-Stuffs.

We are now receiving (in addition to our Stock which we opened in April last) a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, English and German Crucibles, Paul De Vers & Co's Vegetable Extracts for culinary purposes; Yeast Powders, Delmonico's and other brands; Lyon's Katharion; Barry's Tricopherous; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Witheral & Bro's White Lead; Burning Fluid and Pine Oil.

Also, DeGuinon's celebrated Non-explosive Lamp, the light from which, in point of brilliancy and economy, is unequalled.

Buyers would do well to give us a call before making their purchases, as we will sell at a small advance on cost. Particular attention given to packing.

FOULKES & MAC RAE,
Corner of Donaldson and Hay streets,
Next door west of H. & E. J. Lilly.

October 28, 1853. 40tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In the County Court.

John W. Pearce, Administrator of John W. Howell, *vs.* the Heirs at Law of said John W.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Heirs at Law of John W. Howell, to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, at Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of December, to answer to the said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office at Fayetteville, the 31st of October 1853.

40t8D] JOHN McLAURIN.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 26, 1853. 39tf

FALL SUPPLIES.

I HAVE now in Store a full assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and other Goods suited for the Fall and Winter Trade, and which I will sell for Cash, or in exchange for Produce.

I have always on hand—Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Refined and Brown Sugars, Rio and Java Coffee, Molasses, Vinegar, Fish, Cigars, Tobacco, Soap, Starch, Spices, Candles, Powder, wrought and cut Nails, Powder, Shot, and a good assortment of Dye Stuffs, things in the Grocery line.

ALSO,

A good assortment of Dry Goods, Negro Blankets and Kerseys, Ready-made Clothing.

October 25, 1853.

At Reduced Prices,

Rifles, Shot-Guns, Pistols,

EDWARD K. TRYON,

131 No. 2nd St., PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns, Pistols, Barrels, and materials for Gun Makers.

Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before buying elsewhere.

July, 1853.

AT THE RED SIGN.

McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the trading country. They will sell Low for Cash, or to punctual customers. They purchased their goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell low. They have facilities that many houses have not, having agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a selected assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors, Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee; Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison, 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware, and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking their customers and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them; and intend, by selling goods low, to increase their former trade, always bearing in mind that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville.

March 21, 1853.

Pilot Mountain.

THIS Great Natural Curiosity is situated in County, N. C., two miles west of the on the main road leading from Salem 25 miles, Germanton 18 miles, Bethany 17 within 3 miles of the Stage line from the across the Blue Ridge by Mount Springs in Virginia. The height of the says Prof. Caldwell, is 1750 feet Grassy Creek, which is the nearest from the Pinnacle is said to be the other point in the Southern States, Mountain in York Dist., S. C., Spartanburgh, S. C., the Table Rock Dist., S. C., all of which are 100 miles a full view of the Blue Ridge from North West, and the Allegany as far as the the Peaks of Otter, the Buffalo Hump, points in Virginia. A view into four States at the same time.

The Pilot for the last season has been by strangers from all parts of the United States ascension to the Pinacle is now safe by ladders from the House kept by the Subscriber and a half miles south of the Mountain. A riage Road within six hundred yards of the good Guide will always be ready to wait on No pains will be spared to wait on visitors them comfortable with every thing the country The Stables are well supplied with corn, hay. Near the House is a fine Mineral properties of which are Sulphur, Iron and Inquire for the Subscriber's House, proprietor and owner of the Pilot Mountain.

WM. GILLAM.

June 25, 1853.

FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

and offers them to the public upon terms as easy, prices as low, as any stock in North Carolina. is determined to sell for a small profit, either or on time to punctual customers, all would call and see his stock before purchasing.

Out of his stock, he enumerates a few of the articles: rich brocade and fig'd Silks; plain bl'k rhine do.; solid Muslin deLaine of every price or, all wool; Lace, Muslin and Jaconet Sleeves, zettes and Collars; Grass and Corded Skirts; gentlemen's Kid, Silk and Worsted Gloves; Linen brie H'dk'fs; an assortment of plain, dotted and ed Swiss Muslin; Cambric and Jaconet; and Alpacas; Cambric and Swiss Edg'g and Insert French Merino of every color; ladies' Silk and Vest Corsetts, white Crape Shawls, among other a great variety of ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings. Your attention is particularly called to his of fancy deLaines; ladies' and misses' white Silk Bonnets; Bishop Lawns and Irish Linens, sortment ladies' Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters, them a beautiful article of white Kid Slipper ter; bl'k and col'd French and American Casimeres; lot Ready-Made Clothing; an assortment Goods for negro wear, such as Kerseys and Brogan Boots and Shoes; with all other goods kept in my line.

J. C. POE.

Sept. 14, 1853. 28-3m

WE HAVE ON HAND

10 Hhds. Sugars,
5 Bbls. Granulated do.
15 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 " Maricaibo do.
Bagging and Rope,
Swedes and English Iron,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12.

—ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soap,
40 Bbls. No. 1 Herrings,

Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Nutmegs, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, with a general assortment of Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

We offer the above goods at low prices for cash, paper, or produce.

TROY & MARSH.

May 23, 1853. 97tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1853.

Neill Leitch and wife Christian, Sarah McLean, McCallum and wife Nancy,

VERSUS

John Sled and wife Mary, John McLean and McLean.

Petition for partition of Real Estate.

IT having been made to appear to my satisfaction that the defendants John Sled and wife Mary reside beyond the limits of this State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said John Sled and wife Mary to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of the said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1853.

SH'D HOWELL, C.

37-1tw

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG and gentle harness Horse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1853.